The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Conclusion of the Evidence in the Communist Trials.

One Death from Cholera in Paris Last Week.

Reduced Estimate for Church Support in the Spanish Budget.

A Watchman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Shot Dead.

Murder of Two Cavalrymen by Apaches.

Indian Raid Within Eighteen Miles of Prescott, Arizona.

FRANCE.

The Communist Trials—Argument to Begin Today—Mortality in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—In the Court-martial at Versailles the examination of the witnesses was concluded yesterday. The argument for the prosecution will begin to-morrow. The number of deaths in Paris last week was 828, including one from cholera. M. RANC has gone abroad.

Partial Evacuation of the Paris Fortifications—The Army Bill.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The German forces are withdrawing from the neighborhood of the fortifications north and east of Paris. It is reported to have been decided that the Assembly is to remain at Versailles. Certain of the Government offices are, however, to be removed to Paris.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 19.—In the Assembly today the Committee on the Army bill made a report recommending its passage. The bill, as returned to the Chamber, makes military service compulsory, allows no one the right to procure a substitute, prohibits soldiers from voting in political elections, and dissolves the National Guards throughout the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New United States Loan—Animated Debate in Parliament on the Army Question—The Mexican Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The European syndicate today announces through the Press in London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin and Amsterdam, the opening of subscriptions for the Five per Cent. American loan on Tuesday next, the books to be kept open to and including Thursday. The Press comments on the loan are very favorable, and already large applications have been filed in advance of the opening of the books. In the House of Lords, today, the Lord Chancellor and Viscount HALIFAX defended, in the most vigorous manner, the measures which have been pressed by the Government at this session of Parliament, and especially those providing for the use of the ballot at elections, and for the regulation of the army. In the House of Commons Viscount ENFIELD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said that Mexico had repudiated the treaty of 1862, but that the Government of Great Britain had insisted that the treaty is still in effect, and of binding and obligatory force. The Scotch crops are excellent. The herring fishery on the coast of Ireland has been unusually successful this season, a fact that has caused great rejoicing among the poor of that portion of the United Kingdom.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Spanish Provision for the Church to be Reduced—Recovery of Garibaldi.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—It is reported that in the forthcoming Budget the estimates for the support of the church and the maintenance of public worship, will be reduced. Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, is expected to arrive here on Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Gen. GARIBALDI has almost wholly recovered from his recent severe illness.

RAILROAD MURDER.

Fatal Affray on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 20.—About 2 o'clock P. M. today an affray took place about eight miles from this point that resulted in the death of a man named Z. BASSFORD, a watchman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. BASSFORD and two other railroad hands had been drinking, and a fight took place, in which one of the number, named JOHN GAITHER, was badly bruised. He ran from the other two, and sought refuge in his house. BASSFORD and the other man sought him there and broke the door in, when GAITHER shot BASSFORD dead. GAITHER was immediately arrested.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Murder of United States Soldiers by Apaches—Mutilation of the Bodies—The Last Sonora Stage Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Sergt.-Major HARRINGTON, of the Third Cavalry, and CHAS. WHISKER have been murdered by Apaches near Camp Verde, Arizona. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. The Indians, 200 strong, raided the country to within eighteen miles of Prescott, capturing many cattle. ....The pursuit of the robbers who murdered the passengers of a stage-coach in Sonoma County on Thursday night last, has been unavailing. It is believed they escaped into the Redwood forests, Mendocino County, in the direction of Ukiah.

Fifty Houses Burned in Virginia City—Indians Fighting in Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—A fire in Virginia City, Nevada, this morning, originating at No. 24 D-street, spread quickly along the east side of D-street, from Union-street to Sutton-avenue; also on both sides of E-street and the west side of F-street, destroying fifty buildings; loss $150,000. A young man named HELSBORZER, has been arrested, charged with having been the incendiary. The Mission Indians in Southern California have been fighting among themselves, and some lives have been lost. It is feared that isolated white settlers will be attacked.

Heavy Storms Along the Southern Coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—We had a terrific gale, accompanied by heavy rain, here on Friday and Saturday. Portions of our railroads are washed up, and the mails are to be brought here by pole-cars. We have no communication south of Station No. 7, on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. On the Central Railroad there are two washes, one near the city, and the other six miles out. No regular trains have arrived since Friday night. Many buildings have been damaged, and great damage has been done to the rice crop.

CHARLESTON S. C., Aug. 20.—The heaviest rainfall known here for many years terminated this morning. During the forty-eight hours preceding more than eight and one-half inches of rain fell. This was followed today by a severe gale.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—1 A.M.—The barometer has risen slightly at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations since Saturday night. Cloudy weather has prevailed at the former, and light rain is now reported. The low barometer which was over Lake Michigan now prevails in Western New-York and Pennsylvania, where cloudy weather with light rain is reported. Notwithstanding the dry haze and smoke which has prevailed today from the lower lakes to Tennessee and eastward, an area of cloudy and threatening weather has very generally prevailed from Wisconsin to Kentucky. Clear weather and light winds continues on the Gulf coast. The South Atlantic cyclone has moved north-eastward beyond the cognizance of our stations.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the area of low pressure, with threatening weather, will extend to New-York and New-England; and that cloudy weather will on Monday prevail north-west of Iowa. No material change is probable for the Southern and Gulf States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6A.M.	9A.M.	12M.	3P.M.	6P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	60	66	72	73	70
Stand of bar. in inch...	30.07	..	30.08	..	30.00

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. F.. 63.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 20.—On Saturday morning the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with accompanying guests, visited the manufactories, oil-wells, public buildings, and other objects of interest in and about the city. A short session of the Association was held, at which Prof. GRAY, of Harvard, read an interesting and instructive paper on the fertilization of plants by the agency of insects. In the afternoon the party returned to Indianapolis.

A Heavy Frost at Mount Washington.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—There was a heavy frost on Mount Washington this morning, the telegraph wires being covered to the size of a man's arm, and broken twice near the Summit.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship City of Brooklyn.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool on Aug. 10 and Queenstown on Aug. 11, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by three days than those previously at hand.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two mammoth buildings on Franklin-square, Buffalo, for the accommodation of the International Industrial Exhibition, are completed, and connected with the Skating Rink by a strong bridge over Franklin-street. The Sept. 4.

Hon. H. V. BEMIS and his wife, of Chicago; Mr. H. D. BOOTH and his wife, Mrs. O. H. TOBEY, Miss MINNIE CROSBY, of Boston, Mass., and Miss HATTIE TOMPKINS, were entertained as guests of Mrs. Gen. GRANT, on Saturday evening, at Long Branch.

The counsel for the North Missouri Railroad is preparing a petition to enjoin the sale of the Railroad. It is stated that persons representing over a million of the floating debt are to institute proceedings in bankruptcy and the appointment of an assignee.

The transactions in mining property the past week amounted to $1,500,000. Saturday, $24,000 worth of silver arrived from Pioche. Arbuildings will be open to receive goods on rangements are making to organize a Stock Board and Exchange at Salt Lake.

The most successful church Fair ever held in Orange County, New-York, was held at Monroe on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, in behalf of the Episcopal Church, the proceeds amounting to nearly $2,000.

Gen. W. F. BARRY, who has been absent to Fortress Monroe for the past month, returned yesterday on the steamer *Wyanoke*, and assumed command of the Artillery School and post.

The brig *Caroline*, from Rio, while lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, on Saturday night was run into by a three-masted schooner and lost her bowsprit and jibboom.

M. S. TOBAY's jewelry-store at Great Barrington, Mass., was robbed of several thousand dollars, worth of jewelry by burglars on Friday night.

The New-York Agricultural Excursion party returned from the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis yesterday, and will, today, make a trip to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob.

Col. DOWNING has been elected Chief of the Cherokee nation by 200 majority.

Thanks from McMahon.

Mayor FOX, of Philadelphia, has received a letter from Marshal MCMAHON, and the Philadelphia papers give the following as a translation:

MR. MAYOR: I have to thank you kindly for the generous donation of 50,000 francs that you sent through Messrs. DREXEL, HAYES & CO., of Paris, for the relief of the victims of the French-German war. I pray you to be my interpreter with the French ladies of Philadelphia, and charge you to thank them for so timely having come to the aid of their unfortunate countrymen. I am deeply affected to have been chosen for the distribution of this sum, and to conform to their charitable intentions I intend to devote it to the orphans of the war.

Receive, Mr. Mayor, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Marshal MCMAHON.

VERSAILLES, July 29, 1871.

What One Man has Done for Wisconsin.

Of a small man—physically, a man with a firm mouth, a clear eye, an active hand, a step as elastic as a boy's, a mind fearless in its investigations, a spirit of wonderful patience and endurance, and an ambition to learn that is at once restless and tireless—the Chicago *Post* thus speaks: "Such a man is Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the father of the Wisconsin Historical Library, the largest collection of books west of New-York, and the third in importance in the country. No one man—not even excepting the public-spirited Ex-Gov. FARWELL—has done so much for Wisconsin as has Mr. DRAPER. He has created an *esprit du corps* where before there was indifference; enlightenment where before there was ignorance, and a sort of centre for the literary culture of the West in a State where before there was nothing to attract the student of letters. Twenty years ago he went to Madison and was made Secretary of the Historical Society. He devoted himself to his work with a genuine passion, and so inoculated others with his ardor that he made the little nucleus of a trunkful of books produce their hundredfold. More; he aspired to learn thoroughly the early history of the country, and to that end he made of himself a pilgrim. Through every State west and south of New-York he has traveled, at his own expense, from year to year, by railroad and canal, river, stage, horseback, and foot-path. He has seen and conversed with every pioneer of note who survived after 1840; has collected the largest existing library of American history, and has gathered an immense amount of pioneer manuscripts that will go far toward furnishing a complete history of this Western country from 1780 to 1825. This eager quest he has prosecuted with the energy that a father would put forth in the search for a favorite child lost in the woods, and he has met with wonderful success in rescuing perishing dates and circumstances from frontier oblivion. He has ridden 40,000 miles and traveled 20,000 miles on foot, and the result is that he has gathered ponderous piles of original manuscripts—not less than 50,000 pages—comprising minute information of the most obscure portion of American history. In his hands, GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE, KENTON, BOONE, and their companions and contemporaries, have emerged from half-mythical twilight and become stalwart living men.

The only difficulty thus far encountered is to analyse this vast accumulation of hitherto unknown facts and mould them into tangible history. Mr. DRAPER is essentially an antiquarian—a collector rather than a publisher. This immense private pioneer library ought to be utilized. While he lives his abundant knowledge and retentive memory ought to be brought practically to bear on the solution of the vexing problems of pioneer history in which the West has an abiding interest."

ITALIAN MASS-MEETING.

Preparations for the Demonstration on Friday Next—The Programme.

Another mass-meeting and reunion of Italian citizens was held at Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, Mr. N. CORRADI, the President of the Committee of Arrangements, presiding, by unanimous acclamation. The large hall was crowded with Italians, whose enthusiasm was curious to contemplate.

Mr. CORRADI opened the meeting with an address congratulating the assemblage upon the large number present, and the excellent prospect for a becoming celebration of the great fact of Italian unity on the 25th of August. A letter from the Hungarian Club of this City was soon after read, and is as follows:

To the Italian General Committee:

We received your patriotic invitation of the 16th inst. to participate in the New-York celebration of Italian unity, on the 25th day of August, 1871, with feelings of true sympathy. The great work of nationalisation begun in the language of DANTE has been accomplished, with "*Roma capitale.*" There are no more fragments of Italy; her people does not consist of scattered tribes; she is totally unfettered from hieratic despotism, free from foreign interference. This is the principle, gentlemen, upon which in 1848 many bled, a principle without which there can be no civil liberty, no independence. Permit us, then, to congratulate you, gentlemen, on your achievement, and while we know that the sacred soil of Italy has been sprinkled with the blood of many a Hungarian patriot, who fought or died there for the cause of liberty, consider, we pray, our readiness in responding to your kind invitation, as our admiration of the bravery of Italians, and our deepest regard for the champions and victims of liberty indiscriminately. We shall be glad to receive further notice of your arrangements, and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOSEF GRESSACK, President.

JULIUS ZAHORUFY, Secretary.

Mr. NICOLAO, moved that the Italian Minister and Consul in this City be specially invited, which was adopted after some opposition from Mr. CANZI, who held that as a general invitation had been extended to all Italians, a special invitation to these officials was not necessary. Upon motion of Mr. BREGUGLIA, it was resolved that the Captains of Italian vessels in the harbor be invited to participate in the celebration with their crews, and that their vessels on that day display their bunting. Also that all Italian places of business be closed on that day, and display the Italian and American flags from their houses. Mr. N. NORTON, as representative of the *L'Eco D' Italia*, made a patriotic speech, which, on its conclusion, was loudly applauded, and a vote of thanks given to Mr. SECCHI DI CASALI, the editor of the paper, for his liberality and exertions to render the celebration a success. Three cheers were then given for the New-York Press, and three more for the NEW-YORK TIMES. After this enthusiastic episode, the subscription-books were opened. A considerable sum was at once subscribed. Mr. DAVID COSTA, the famous Italian *maestro*, was unanimously appointed floor manager for the dance in the Park, and will on that day execute several Italian national dances. A letter was read from an Irishman desirous of joining in the celebration, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1871.

N. Corradi, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As an Irishman whose sympathies are with Italian unity, and with the cause of liberty everywhere, I deem it my duty to let you, and, through you, your countrymen, know that there is one Irishman in this City who is willing to take part in your coming demonstration; and I believe that if your honorable Committee are disposed to giving a place in the procession to other nationalities than your own, you will find more than one Irishman in your ranks on 25th instant. Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible. I remain yours, fraternally,

EUGENE O'SHEA.

Mr. CORRADI stated that he had replied to the gentleman, stating that if the organization of which he was a member would state their name and character, the Committee would take action.

An application from a Cuban organization was also received, which will be answered to-day.

Before the adjournment of the meeting Mr. CORRADI said that he hoped that the Italians taking part in the procession would be careful, upon the day of the celebration, to behave in a gentlemanly manner, and give no cause of offense to any one along the line of march. If any remarks were made derogatory to themselves or their celebration, take no notice of them, but march along without any attempt to resent such insults. If they should be assailed, ample protection had been guaranteed by the authorities, and they would be also be able to defend themselves. He told them to fear nothing; what they celebrated sprang from impulses which every patriot felt in the prosperity of his native country. Those of whom from rumor they had the most to apprehend, would rejoice in the independence of their own country from foreign dominion, and Italians would unite with them. The Italian celebratian was simply in honor of Italian unity, with Rome as its capital, and no sensible man would take offense.

The following is the official programme as revised by the Committee and distributed last evening:

The Societies will meet in front of the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Escort of the Police.

Music.

Chief Marshal.

Triumphal Car, "Ancient Rome," with Twelve Cavaliers in Ancient Costume.

President and Committee of Surveillance over the Festival.

Italian and other Foreign Societies.

Music.

Triumphal Car, "Modern Rome," escorted by Italian Beragalieri.

One Hundred Children, bearing the Emblems of One Hundred Italian Cities.

Triumphal Car, representing "Science and Art," by L. Colombo.

Carriages bearing the President and the Organizing Committee.

Italian Citizens.

Escort of Police.

The procession starting from that place will proceed down Third-avenue, through Bowery, Chatham-street, across the City Hall Park, up Broadway, and back to Fourteenth-street, Irving-place, where the procession will be dismissed. At that place cars will be in readiness to convey the parties to Sultzer's Park, Eighty-fourth-street, East River, where the President, Prof. N. CORRADI, will open the festival with a speech appropriate for the occasion. Immediately afterward will be sung, by a choir of the Italian Opera, the hymn, words by Mr. NORTON, and music by Maestro NICOLAO; hymn by Maestro CAROZZI; hymn by Maestro A. BARILI; the game of cuccagna; racing in sacks; duck game; national American hymn; dancing; fire-works; one hundred salvos of artillery.

For Mayor Hall's Private Reading.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 19.

Exactly two weeks ago today, the Tammany organs in New-York announced that the City and County accounts were in the hands of the printers, and would be published in full, with explanatory notes, on Monday or Tuesday last. It is now plain that this statement was a lie, invented by the "Ring" to keep the public quiet a few days longer, for no such publication has been either seen or heard of this week.

And now Mayor HALL has replied to the resolutions of the Citizens' Association, calling upon him to either publish the accounts, and prove that the charges of fraud are untrue, or to resign, with a printed note, in which he does not make any defense, but simply declares that the communication sent him by the Citizens' Association is one no gentleman can receive. Well, as to that, it wasn't sent to a gentleman, and no gentleman was expected to receive it. It was sent to a Mayor who is under charges of swindling the public, and who cannot and does not make any defense against these charges, but stands before the public with the brand of thief upon him. No gentleman ever occupied such a position, or conducted himself thus under such a charge, and the Mayor's setting up a claim to be considered a gentleman under such circumstances, is simply impudent and ridiculous.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 19.

OAKEY HALL is playing a very bold game. Conscious of his guilt, and unable to see any feasible way out of the ugly scrape in which he finds himself, he insolently accepts the situation, braves public opinion, and taunts his accusers with their powerlessness to deprive him of his office. The man's "cheek" is something wonderful. In the quality of brazen impudence and shamelessness he is the peer of BUTLER himself. Last week, some thirty prominent citizens signed a letter asking him for a copy of the City and County pay-rolls of New-York, and a correct transcript from Mr. CONNOLLY's books. They expressed an earnest hope that he might be able to fully establish his innocence of the charges brought against him, but added that, if he failed to do so, the tax-payers would demand his resignation. OAKEY mounted his highest stilts at once. He informed each of the thirty, through a printed circular, that he had returned their letter to Mr. JOHN FOLEY, (who headed the list of signatures,) because it was of an insulting character. No gentleman should have signed it. It contained untruths. They had no business to ask him to resign, since they had all voted against him. He was handsomely indorsed at the time of his election, and those who voted for him then had made no complaint since. He was twelve years District-Attorney with the best chance in the world to steal, and didn't do it. His character was unblemished. He was always grateful for advice, courteously and temperately given. But he would always "indignantly reject coercive rhetoric, threatening language, and insulting communications." We are not a little curious to see whether this bluff game will work. If it does, no one need look hereafter for civic virtue or civic courage among the merchants of New-York. He would be losing his labor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Fraudulent Bids for the Contracts for Postal Service.

Origin of the Rumors of Mr Fish's Resignation—The California Campaign—A Republican Majority Estimated—The Federal Officials in New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Postmaster-General CRESWELL came here Friday evening, and will remain several days. The advertisements for the mail service on routes which fictitious bids prevented from being contracted for are perfected, and will be published during the week. There are 160 to 170 such routes, mostly in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, though there are a few in many other States. The Department has never suffered much from straw bids for service in the Northern and Eastern States. When the routes were advertised last Spring, it was required that each bid should be accompanied with the certificate of a Postmaster of the first, second or third class, or a Judge of a Circuit or District Court of the United States, for the responsibility of the guarantors. In the new advertisements the privilege of securing the certificate of any but Postmasters will be left out, since the Judges cannot be held responsible by the Department. As fast as these routes are relet, each case will be turned over to the Law Department for prosecution under the law, which makes the bidder to whom any contract is awarded, in case of his failure to fulfill it, chargeable with the difference between his bid and the cost of the subsequent contract to the Government with another party. But in most of the cases it is very likely to turn out that the Department has been imposed upon by irresponsible or entirely fictitious guarantors as well as bids. It may be, however, that when this is ascertained the straw bidders themselves can be punished for the fraud by imprisonment. It now costs for the service of the routes that will be readvertised about $800,000 annually. The contracts made for temporary service are in the average about eighteen per cent. higher than the old contracts. The Postmaster-General is proceeding according to the strict letter of the law as construed by the Attorney-General, but straw-bidding has become so much of a nuisance that Congress will be compelled to make provisions against it.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Awhile ago some of the correspondents heard that Secretary FISH had given up the house he had occupied in this city, and so announced that he had resigned his position in the Cabinet. Now he is said to be about leasing another house, and to save the consistency of the former statement, it is concluded he has changed his determination at the solicitation of the President, and will remain Secretary of State another year. Some other member of the Cabinet will now have to be turned out and replaced again, doubtless, by these same correspondents, which must be a great relief to Secretary FISH.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Political news from California indicates that the Republicans have in that State from 800 to 1,000 majority, but the information is not explicit enough to show whether it is certain to be brought out on the day of election. While the parties are so evenly balanced the Republicans are apparently sanguine of success. The Republican Executive Committee is now sending documents to Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.

Secretaries ROBESON, BELKNAP, and BOUTWELL, Attorney-General AKERMAN and Postmaster-General CRESWELL are now here. There is a rumor that the President is coming to-morrow, but it is probably unfounded.

THE LOUISIANA OFFICIALS.

There is a strong feeling manifested here against the United States officials of Louisiana, but there is no information as to any action that will be taken. It is reported that the President said he was going to wait to hear the statements of both parties.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PATENT DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Patents has decided, in the interference case of YOST *vs.* HOUSTON, both of Corry, Penn., for an improvement in mowing machines, that priority of invention between the two belongs to HOUSTON, but sends the case back to the primary examiner for re-examination as to its patent ability, with the intention of ascertaining whether HOUSTON also has not been anticipated in the invention.

PENSIONS.

During the week ending yesterday 981 pension certificates were issued; total, made up, as follows: Invalids, 363; widows, 171; navy, 13; War of 1812, 434.

PATENT SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS.

The first number of the series of specifications and drawings of patents granted by the United States, published under the new laws and regulations of the Patent Office, has just been completed at the Government Printing Office, and is for the week ending July 4, 1871. It is in quarto form, and makes a large volume, embracing patents from No. 116,531 to No. 116,788, inclusive, with a photo-lithographic copy of each drawing bound opposite the specifications. The numbers are to be issued weekly, and are intended for the State and other public libraries where access to them can be had by inventors and others.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Gen. CUSHING, counsel for the United States Government before the International Commission of the United States and Spain, has inclosed to the claimants a copy of the convention under which the Commission has been organized, and of the regulations adopted by the same for the guidance of claimants, to all of which he solicits their immediate attention. Several claims have thus far been filed. Much time, however, remains for similar initiatory proceedings, as the arbitrator will not, before the first Monday of December next, proceed to call and hear any case or cases which may at that time be ready for hearing.

HISTORIAN GROTE.

The Will of the Author of the History of Greece.

We learn from the London *Illustrated News* that the will of Mr. GEORGE GROTE was proved in London, on the 14th ult., under £120,000 personalty, by HARRIET GROTE, the relict, sole executrix; the trustees being his brother, JOSEPH GROTE, and his brother-in-law, EDWARD B. H. LEWIN, jointly with his relict. The will is dated June 29, 1869, and two codicils—August, 1869, and May, 1871—and the testator died on the 18th of June last, aged seventy-seven. He was Vice-Chancellor of the London University, and member of several learned institutions. He has bequeated the copyright of his *History of Greece*, and of other works, and all his books to his wife for her life, and after her decease to the University of London. He bequeaths to his wife his messuages and land at Ridgway for her life. By virtue of the will of his late father, GEORGE GROTE, of Threadneedle-street, banker, he charges all the freeholds in Lincolnshire, late belonging to his father, with £400 a year for the life of his wife, and bequeaths to her a legacy of £20,000 and a life interest in the residue of his property, real and personal. He bequeaths to University College, London, £6,000 free, the annual income to form a perpetual endowment for a professorship of Philosophy of Mind and Logic, which is to be over and above any other emolument payable to such professor, but which is not to be held by a minister of any religious denomination or of the Established Church. He bequeaths to Prof. Alexander Bain, of Aberdeen, £700; to John Stuart Mill, of the East India House, £100; to his brother-in-law, Mr. Lewin, £100; to his brothers Joseph and Alfred, each £200; to Selina Stirling, £1,000; to his nephews and nieces, Arthur Grote, £2,000; Alexandrina J. Mayor, £5,000; Charlotte H. Stockwell, £2,000; and Mary Ann Grote, £5,800; and they are to take an equal share in the surplus residue, bringing their previous legacies into hotchpot.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

It is stated that Mr. PURCELL, the junior counsel for the defense in the Tichborne case, has left London, via Brindisi, for Australia, on business connected with the suit.

Cardinal CLARELLI, subsidiary Bishop of Frascati, has been struck with apoplexy, and is expected to die. Cardinal BARNABO is suffering from loss of sight, and it is feared he will become blind.

On Aug. 5 a model of a statue to be erected to the memory of OLIVER CROMWELL, was placed *pro tem.* in Parliament-square, Palaceyard, immediately opposite the principal entrance to the House of Commons. The statue, when completed, will be eight feet in height, and promises to be a fine work of art.

The Germans of Moscow have purchased a splendid stud of three white horses, for the price of 4,000 rubels, in order to present them to Prince BISMARCK. The horses are from the stables of Mr. SURIKOFF, who two years ago presented a similar stud to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Osservatore Romano* announces officially the submission to the Vatican Council of the Maronite Patriarch, who has given his adhesion to the dogma of infallibility, and also that of the Archbishop of Aleppo, of the Hungarian Bishops of Agria, Neosalio, Nitria, Cassavia, and nine others.

The *Gazette* of Madrid publishes summonses issued by the Judge charged with the inquiry into the assassination of Marshal PRIM against four fresh accused, one of whom is Col. SOLIS, Aide-de-camp of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. The Duke and his two Secretaries, MM. ESQUIVEL and LATOUR, are likewise summoned, but only as witnesses.

The *Eastern Budget* learns from Constantinople that Russia has asked permission of the Turkish Government to be allowed to send one of her war ships, now stationed at Athens, through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea. It is said that the English Government has advised the Porte to comply with this request, although Russia did not allege any reason for making it.

A mysterious affair, says a letter from Rome, is at this moment engaging the attention of the Questorship. The young COEN, who was taken from a Jewish family in 1865, and baptised surreptitiously, under the name of STANISLAS, but was restored to his parents in October last, by order of Gen. CADORNA, has again disappeared. There is little doubt but that he has been a second time the victim of some clerical intrigue.

A Belgian paper announces that an International Exhibition is to be held at Brussels in 1876, and that the preliminary arrangements for its organization are now being made. It is to coincide with the triennial exhibition of the Fine Arts, and will take place in the same building. That building, with its annexes, will cover an area of about twelve acres, and in addition there will be annexes and a park. The estimated expenses are 3,300,000 francs.

The census in New-Zealand is taken every three years, and the abstract of the returns of that taken in February last does not show, for a colony, a very rapid rate of increase. The total population numbers 256,167; in 1867 it numbered 218,668, so that the increase is only 37,499, or about 17 per cent. This population is distributed as follows: North Island, 96,856; Middle Island, 159,178; Chatham Islands, 133.

The Lucknow *Times* reports that a grand kite-flying match is being played between representatives of two great dynasties, the Savavi of Iran and the Naishapore of Oudh. Some Talookdars, it is said, have joined one of the parties, and in a few days more we are assured all the crack nobility of the city will be ranged on one side or other of the match. The pawnbroker has already been called in requisition to supply funds for this extravagance, and ere the match is played out many a fortune will have flown, and many a player become a ruined and miserable man for ever.

In a summary of the horticultural produce of the season, in England, the *Gardener's Magazine* reports a general failure of all kinds of fruit and a general plentifulness of roots and vegetables. The deficiency of the fruit crop is attributed to the prevalence of cold rains at the time the trees were in flower. The Kentish nut crop is reported to be exceptionally good, and of cider apples there appears to be a sufficient production; but nowhere are the trees "breaking down" with fruit. The continued cold weather, accompanied with excessive moisture, seriously threatens the potato crop. The weather may even yet prove favorable to the ingathering of a heavy produce of roots of all kinds.

The arrival in Rome of the celebrated brigand GASPERONI, with six survivors of his band, had caused some sensation. Having completed the term of thirty years' incarceration without having been regularly prosecuted, they are now, according to an ancient pontifical law, free. GASPERONI is seventy-nine years of age, and the youngest of his companions is sixty-seven. He, along with four of the party, had been received into the Hospice of the Trinità de' Pellegrini; the other two had returned to their respective homes. These terrible old men, according to the *Echo* correspondent, are, of course, very picturesque in their mountain costumes, with the snowy hair and beards falling upon their breasts and shoulders, and a visit to them will, during the rest of their lives, probably become one of the "things to be done at Rome."

The ROTHSCHILD family, says the *Constitutionnel* is about to celebrate the centenary of the banking-house to which it owes its fortune. The firm was established at Frankfort in 1771, by MEYER-ANSELM. Being left an orphan, he obtained employment in a bank at Hanover, and by his industry and economy succeeded in amassing a little capital, with which he founded his own establishment. In 1801 he was appointed agent for the Elector of HESSE, whose fortune he saved, at the risk of his own, when the French army entered that State. For that service the Emperor of Austria gave titles of nobility to all the members of the family, with the motto, to which they have always remained faithful, "Concordia, Industria, Integritas." The founder of the dynasty left ten children, of whom the youngest was the late Baron JAMES, of Paris.

The *Agincourt* court-martial had been closed. The Court, after deliberating for two hours, gave the following judgment: "Having heard the evidence in support of the charge, as well as what the prisoners have offered on their behalf, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, the Court is of opinion that as regards each of the said prisoners the said charge has been proved; but, considering the attending circumstances under which the *Agincourt* was then being navigated, the Court only adjudges the said Capt. BEAMISH and the said Staff-Commander KNIGHT to be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in the future; and the Court only adjudges the said Lieut. BELL to be admonished to be more careful in future; and the said Capt. BEAMISH and the said Staff-Commander KNIGHT are hereby severely reprimanded and admonished, and the said Lieut. BELL is hereby admonished."

The London *Daily News* is informed that the proposal to defray the legal expenses which Ex-Governor EYRE incurred in defending himself against the prosecutions to which he was subjected several years ago will be opposed by every means which the forms of the House render possible. The proposal is said to be wholly unexpected, even by some of Mr. GLADSTONE's own colleagues. At the period of the prosecutions, Mr. EYRE's friends following the example of Mr. MILL's Committee, raised large sums of money, and upon this ground it is contended that, even if other and far graver considerations are kept out of view, no necessity whatever for the application which is now made can be said to exist. The attention of Parliament will also be directed to the fact that no answer to Mrs. G. W. GORDON's petition for redress has ever been made, and that compensation to her for the grievous losses she sustained in consequence of the illegal execution of her husband, and of the injury done to her private property at Cherry Garden, has been distinctly refused.

The London *Times* says that a project, long discussed, of erecting a statue of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY in Penzance, the town of his birth, is on the point of being realized. A working committee was formed some time since, and by the exertions of its members a sum of £500 has been raised in subscriptions. A very eligible site has been obtained from the Town Council, immediately in front of the Market-house and facing the main entrance of the town. The Messrs. WILLS have been commissioned to execute the statue, and they have completed a model of heroic size, (about seven feet high,) which may be seen at their studio, No. 172 Euston-road. The statue is designed after Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE's portrait, painted for the Royal Society; but other portraits have been also studied, and the likeness appears to be happy. Sir HUMPHREY is represented in the well-known costume of the portrait, a light overcoat flung back, with coat within buttoned over, and waistcoat with upright collar appearing above the latter, shorts, long stockings, shoes and buckles; the head is slightly thrown back, as if inspired with the courage and enthusiasm for science which excited COLERIDGE's strong admiration for his friend; and the right hand rests on a safety-lamp, the product and symbol of the beneficent genius of the chymist. The total cost of the statue and of erecting it on the site provided is estimated at £600, and it is hoped that subscriptions will not be wanting to make up the small sum still required.

Mr. GLADSTONE's letter in relation to the Scott centenary celebration ran thus: "My dear DEAN RAMSEY: I wish I could convey to you adequately the regret with which I find myself cut off from any possibility of joining in the tribute to be paid to-morrow to the memory of the first among the sons of Scotland. He was the idol of my boyhood, and though I well know that my admiration is worth little, it has never varied. In his case the feeling is toward the man as much as toward his works. Did we not possess a line from his pen, his life would stand as a true epic. I will not say I think him as strong in his modern politics as in some other points; but I do not find my general estimate of his great and heroic whole affected in the slightest degree by this point of qualified misgiving. If he is out of fashion with some parts of some classes, it is their misfortune, not his. He is above fluctuations of time, for his place is in the band of the immortals. The end of my letter shall be better worth your having than the beginning. A fortnight ago I visited TENNYSON, and found him possessed with all the sentiments about SCOTT which your celebration is meant to foster."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Druggists' Examination Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to give you my impressions, as a druggist, and one who has successfully conducted his business as a dispenser of medicines for the last thirty years in this City, in regard to the workings of the present law and its supposed hardships and injustice toward those already in the business. In the first place, the present law, while faulty in its inception, meagre in its details, and intended by its originators to be used as a means for extracting from the profession large sums of money to reward political favorites, has, owing to a fortunate train of circumstances, beginning with the overthrow of Mr. IRVING, and resulting in the appointment of the present Board, the members of which, I must say, are beyond reproach as to their mode of conducting their examinations, which, though very thorough, are, at the same time, so conducted as not to wound the most sensitive; and I think the great mistake the opponents of the law have made, is in their attack upon the *personnel* of the members of this Board, which certainly is most unjust. The presiding officer, Prof. DOREMUS, has achieved a world-wide reputation as an analytical chemist, and one better fitted for his present position in the Board could not be found. Three of the members are practical pharmaceutists, thoroughly acquainted with the practical workings of the shop. The remaining member is a physician of good attainments, and thoroughly versed in the art of writing prescriptions in accordance with the rules of science, an art, by the by, which is rapidly falling into disuse among medical men; so I cannot see how we could better ourselves, even if we had the power to change the material of the Board; but I can tell the profession what they and our College of Pharmacy can do. They can, by union of effort, and by the aid of the present Commission, which I am assured will be cheerfully given, have the present law so revised and improved that, while affording protection to the public, will also protect those who have spent the best years of their lives in learning their profession from a ruinous competition, as now, with quacks and charlatans, whom the people will then learn to avoid as they would pretenders in any other of the walks of life; and if we take advantage of the present excitement to form a closer union among ourselves for mutual protection and for the advancement of science, by carrying out this plan, and by supporting our College of Pharmacy, thus enabling it to occupy a prominent position in this first commercial City of our land, which it should have done long ago, so that students will be drawn to it from all parts of the country, we will then rejoice that we have been able to pluck a great good from what appeared to us at first an unmixed evil.

J. C.

The Controller's Accounts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is all very well for the Controller of the City to procure the publication of the City accounts in detail, but who will be any the wiser for that?

The books may be balanced—the accounts and the vouchers, showing the receipts and the expenditures, all clear and correct. It is not here that the constructive larceny on a grand scale will be detected.

The frauds lay deeper than the accounts as they may appear, and cannot be detected except by an examination into the charges made, and a thorough "checking off" of every bill, to ascertain whether the articles were delivered, and are now in possession of the City, and the prices of same, in order to ascertain how nearly the value of the articles may approach the prices charged.

If the purchaser and the auditor were the same person, or in collusion, there may be found one of the holes through which the people's money was taken from them, as by "panel thieving," individuals are robbed. If the people of New-York do things by halves, as was the case in the investigation of the Prospect Park matters not long since, the thieves will be emboldened to commit still greater depredations, and it would not be surprising if they succeeded, the coming Winter, in getting the State Legislature to legalize (!) their acts, since that body has come to be not a law-making but a law-defying body.

ACCOUNTANT.

Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been assured by one of the directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company that the impressions resting upon many minds with reference to the supposed unsoundness of the Housatonic bridge to which I referred in my communication of last Saturday are entirely without foundation in fact. It is a pleasure for me to be able to inform the public, on the authority of the abovementioned gentleman, that the State Inspector, instead of condemning this bridge, did, within the past few months, pronounce it safe for five years to come; also, that the Bridge Superintendent of the road, who is a first-class practical engineer, and has an unlimited sum of money always at his command for the perfect equipment of his work, declares that the bridge was never in better order than at present, two new pile-piers having been recently built at points midway of the longest spans, and new timber constantly replacing that which shows any signs of decay.

By giving the same publicity to this communication as to mine of Aug. 12 you will confer a favor upon the Company no less than upon

CLERICUS.

MILFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1871.

[Would it not have been as well—not to say better—if our correspondent had made his inquiries before writing his letter of the 12th inst.?]

A Plan for Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will a great public meeting of the citizens of New-York, to denounce the Ring and its corruptions, be certain to produce a practical result?

They have already been denounced by honest men, and any committee appointed by such meeting to prosecute would be no better than the voluntary association of a dozen patriotic millionaires for such purpose.

What is necessary is efficient action for reform.

Let a convention be called—to consist of two delegates from each election precinct—opposed to the Ring. One delegate to be a Democrat and one a Republican, and let that convention adopt suitable measures to organize a great reform party.

In this way only can a permanent organization be constituted to cope with the well-drilled cohorts of the corruption party.

Without some such effort of the honest men of both parties—I fear that all opposition to the City rogues will be desultory, indecisive, and nugatory. The opposing forces must be concentrated to defeat the enemy.

B.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Departure of His Imperial Highness from Cronstadt.

He is in Command of a Royal Squadron.

The Passage to be Made Direct Under Sail.

Probable Arrival of the Fleet in October.

How Our Imperial Visitor is to be Entertained.

The Preparations for the Grand Duke's Reception

A cable dispatch to the Russian Legation at Washington announces the sailing from Cronstadt of the Russian Imperial fleet, with the Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite, for New-York, at 12 o'clock M. yesterday. The squadron consists of five vessels of war and tenders, selected from the Imperial Navy by His Imperial Highness himself, with the especial object in view of bringing to American waters a representative Russian naval squadron. The Grand Duke, with his personal staff, are luxuriously quartered in the cabins of the Imperial steam-frigate *Svetlana*. The steam-frigate *Bogatir*, flying the broad pennant of Admiral PASJET, the steam-frigate *General Admiral*, the steam-corvette *Ignatieff*, the steam gun-boat *Abreck*, with their steam-tenders, compose the visiting fleet. The squadron will make the passage to America under sail, consequently not being obliged to make port on the route for supplies of coal, and so strict are the Imperial naval regulations that, for not even the exalted young gentleman who has occasioned the cruise, will the Minister of Marine approve the extravagance of a large consumption of the valuable article. Under these circumstances the fleet will probably reach Sandy Hook by the 1st of October. It is understood that Rear-Admiral GODON will receive the Imperial fleet with a United States Naval squadron, made up of vessels on the home station, to be ordered here for the purpose. The Grand Duke, after his reception by Admiral GODON, and the usual salutes exchanged, will be presented to the representative of the President of the United States, and in turn to the State and Municipal authorities. The Reception Committee, on the part of the citizens of New-York, will afterward be presented to His Imperial Highness, and will then be conducted by the young gentleman to his magnificent apartments on board of the reception steamer. Escorted by two or three of our first-class steam-frigates, and passing in review of a miniature navy of Government and private yachts and steam-vessels, the combined fleets will move slowly up through the Narrows, the Russian visitors receiving in the united salvoes from the forts and the American shipping their first grand welcome from the Great Republic. The programme of the reception and festivities to be extended the Grand Duke ALEXIS during his stay in New-York has already been published in the TIMES. It will, therefore, be sufficient to say that all the arrangements are nearly completed, and that the leading features of the programme will take place in the following order: Bay reception, reception at the Battery by the First Division National Guard and escort to the Brevoort House, where elegant apartments have been prepared for His Imperial Highness and suite; visit to navy-yard and public institutions; breakfast at Jerome Park; excursion up Hudson River and visit to West Point; parade of the Fire Department; grand reception and ball and banquet at the Academy of Music, when PAGE's great picture of the immortal FARRAGUT lashed to the shrouds of the *Hartford* will be given in charge of the young Russian Prince as a gift to his father, the Emperor of Russia.

The Grand Duke will, of course, first visit the President of the United States, which will doubtless necessitate his journey to Washington, when, upon his return, the most attractive portion of the above programme will be carried out. With his suite and a number of officers not attached, on leave of absence, the Grand Duke will make a leisurely jaunt across the continent to San Francisco, stopping at all the larger cities en route. At Fort Laramie he will participate in a grand buffalo hunt, gotten up for the occasion by Gen. SHERIDAN and a number of United States Army officers stationed on the Plains. It is said that the reception of the Imperial party in San Francisco, preparations for which are now being made, will not be surpassed by any display ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. Though the suite of the young Russian Grand Duke comprises a large number of eminent Russians, together with a diminutive army of dashing young noblemen, there will not be a lady in the entire Imperial party, as an old Russian ukase of the time of the great PETER, who was never, it is said, very partial to the softer sex, prohibits women from becoming passengers on any Russian man-of-war, which prohibition is not even withheld when the Emperor's son makes his cruise.

The Grand Duke ALEXEI ALEXANDROWITSCH, as the young Prince is officially known at the Russian Court, is the third son of the Emperor. The Grand Duke's eldest brother having died some years ago while betrothed to the beautiful Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, the fair lady was wooed and won after Imperial fashion by the next in the line of succession to the Russian Crown, the Grand Duke ALEXANDER ALEXANDROWITSCH to be present Prince Imperial. As the Czarowitz ALEXANDER has several children, the chances of the Grand Duke ALEXIS for investiture in the Imperial purple are decidedly remote, yet not any more so than those of his illustrious grandfather's were at his age, when he married the lovely Princess CHARLOTTE, of Prussia, the sister of the present Emperor of Germany.

The Executive Committee are now zealously at work perfecting their arrangements for the Imperial hospitalities, and there is not the slightest doubt but that one feature alone of the grand ovation, the ball and banquet at the Academy of Music, will be decidedly the most gorgeous display ever witnessed on the American continent. The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee of the Grand Duke ALEXIS' reception, and a mere glance at the names is sufficient assurance that there will be nothing niggardly at New-York's hospitality to Russia's young Grand Duke. W. H. Aspinwall, Chairman; M. H. Grinnell, E. W. Stoughton, W. Butler Duncan, Gen. Irvin McDowell, United States Army; S. W. Godon, United States Navy; R. Lennox Kennedy, W. T. Blodgett, J. Taylor Johnston, L. P. Morton, A. Bierstadt, Henry Clews, S. J. Macy, S. L. M. Barlow, Theodore Roosevelt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Theodore Potter and Jas. E. Montgomery. The Committee's rooms are at the Brevoort House.

A Man Drowned.

About 8½ o'clock last evening, a Frenchman named CHARTIER, a waiter on the steamer *Periere*, which lies at Pier No. 50 North River, was walking about the pier in an intoxicated condition, and fell into the river. He was not immediately noticed, and before the ship's crew came to his aid life was extinct. The Coroner was notified, and the body ordered to be sent to the Morgue.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Convention Programme—Tammany Not to Rule—Rings Within Rings—A Canal Commissioner in Trouble—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 15, 1871.

It does not appear, as the year advances, that everything is rose-color with our Democratic friends; and the State Convention, that, before the late Tammany disorder, was to meet merely to record the will of Mr. TWEED, now promises to be a scene of confusion and uncertainty. Up to the 12th of July it was understood throughout the State that the officers who had for four years made merry in the State-house must take up their bed and find other quarters. There were but few places for the great number of applicants, and rotation in office was Democratic doctrine. This idea was so well circulated that it became the pivot around which centred every speculation of party action. In the midst of this chaotic feeling came the 12th of July, and a new necessity arose. It would not do, said the Tammany leaders, to throw open the doors of the Convention to free discussion, or to endeavor to make a new platform. How could this be best accomplished, was the demand of the party? And the answer came at once, renominate the old officers by acclamation, and then there would neither be necessity nor occasion for discussion. This plan seemed so necessary that throughout the State the Democracy were rapidly coming to the conclusion that it was the only way of escape, and victory again seemed assured. The Tammany men would again, in a spirit of great magnanimity, concede to the country the State offices, and in return, any little manipulations that they wanted in the Legislature were to be winked at. The sky was perfectly clear, the future serene; but this lasted only for a time. Scarcely had the chiefs of the Democracy got fairly rested in their new seat, when, like a rocket in a clear night, came out the first of the new Court-house accounts in the columns of the TIMES. This created a flutter, but hope was strong, and it was believed that the worst had been told. They reckoned without their host, and as day after day went by, and new developments appeared, then the necessity of a fresh arrangement became manifest. The country Democracy began to hesitate, and to doubt whether it was best to run any longer at the beck and nod of Tammany, and the spirit of opposition in the "hay-mow and cheese-press" branch of the party, that had long searched for some tangible means to escape from the tyranny of the New-York Ring, seemed to recognize their opportunity. This is the latest stage of affairs, and it now seems as if the Convention—probably to be held in this city—will be an open one; and if the Democracy live up to the record that they made long ago, there will be noisy times.

The first gun from the country comes from the old Democratic stronghold of Seneca, in whose politics Gov. SEYMOUR has always stood foremost. In Friday's issue of the Seneca Falls *Reveille*, there are three columns devoted to extracts from the various Democratic papers in the State favoring the nomination of Hon. D. WILLERS, the present Deputy Secretary of State, for the Secretaryship. Whether this action of the paper has anything to do with the report that Senator HUBBARD was to receive the position by appointment, (Mr. NELSON merely accepting for the purpose of keeping the ticket harmonious, then resigning immediately after his present term of office expired,) is not known. While this programme was in force, it was said that Senator HUBBARD would run for the Senate and endeavor to carry his old district for the Democracy. This was the understanding up to the end of July, but singular changes are taking place in the political horizon. It is now said that Mr. HUBBARD refuses in any contingency to run for the Senate in his district, being probably unwilling to take the chance of appointment, and prefers to try his luck in convention. It may be that he remembers the quasi promise of the Governor to put his friend COURTIER, of Schoharie, on the Capitol Commission, and the neglect of that gentleman to carry out the programme. Mr. HUBBARD is not a man to be twice trifled with, and, probably, in his estimation, Executive promises are not to be relied on.

It is well known that at the editorial excursion to Saratoga and Lake George, last June, a meeting of the Democrats of that body was held, and it was agreed that, on the day preceding the next State Convention, the country Democratic editors of the State should be called together by a committee then appointed, and action be taken upon the nominations. This was at a time when it was understood that sweeping charges were to be made, and it would seem that one of the gentlemen who represent that body proposes to carry out the original programme, regardless of later complications.

In fact the *Reveille* opened the ball some weeks ago, by making very bitter charges against Hon. W. W. WRIGHT, Canal Commissioner of the middle division. These charges were of a character to throw grave doubt upon the integrity of Mr. WRIGHT, and would seem to demand investigation by the Democratic Convention of 1873, before whom the name of Mr. WRIGHT will come for renomination. It may interest your readers to see some of the charges made by this Democratic paper, as they show the result of Democratic canal management:

"Our response was that Mr. WRIGHT, in the discharge of his official duties had not only lost the confidence of his political friends, but that he had evinced a degree of recklessness and prodigality in the management of the canals wholly unprecedented. The expenditure last year of $141,000 on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, against $20,000 in former years, was pointed to as an evidence of this fact."

Constantly remembering that this is a Democratic paper, speaking of a gentleman who has for two terms held the responsible position of Canal Commissioner, let us cull a few more choice extracts:

"No man is more vulnerable in his official and political character than Commissioner WRIGHT. He has permitted himself to be used by selfish Rings and combinations, to the detriment of the best interests of the State. The canal itself has suffered, and is still suffering through want of proper attention. A bridge at an important crossing has just fallen of its own rottenness, and other structures along the canal are not in much better condition. The level between the two locks in this village is so much out of repair that it is kept supplied only by a constant flow of water through the lock-gates, to the detriment and damage of the water-owners along the stream. The Superintendent, whose appointment Mr. WRIGHT says was demanded by the coal shippers, is so absorbed in furnishing the contractors and officials along the canal with stone from his quarry, that he devotes comparatively little time and attention to the duties of his office. The State is paying liberally for keeping this canal in repairs, but it is not done. Somebody is making a large amount of money out of the transaction. Is it Commissioner WRIGHT, or the 'Ring' that has so far dictated his appointments and controlled his official action?"

The selfish Ring and combinations referred to in the article are understood to be chiefly "Little Tammany," an association of gentlemen who operate in what is called the southern tier. GEO. MAGEE, C. C. B. WALKER and S. ARNOTT, members of the Democratic State Central Committee, are chiefs of the organization. They are also the power that succeeded so well in obtaining a large appropriation for the State Reformatory at Elmira last year. When you consider that these severe charges refer to the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, whose length is but twenty-three miles, and the entire receipts from which were in 1868 but $34,146, some estimate can be made of the leakage in the interior of the State.

Two years ago State Treasurer BRISTOL, whose position is really of no moment, it being merely the teller's department of the Controller's office, proposed to change his berth for that of State Engineer, and now that the new steam-power project, with its premium of $100,000, is virtually added to that office, he is more anxious than ever to secure the position. He is understood to be in favor of a renomination of the present State officers, with the slight change of his own name for Mr. RICHMOND'S. His anxiety about his colleagues is fully appreciated and regarded by most of his associates in the building; but, singularly enough, Mr. RICHMOND and his friends fail to see the equity of his action. This misunderstanding leads to a gentle bickering in the very bosom of the faithful, and glances of doubt and distrust are reciprocal between the north-west corner of the first and the south-east corner of the second floor of the State House.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Virginia Conservatives in a Bad Way—The Colored States Convention—Virginia to be Well Represented—Colored Militia Officers—A Prominent Virginia Republican Reviews the Political Situation in the State—Republican Convention Called.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

The nearer the time for the assembling of the Conservative State Convention approaches, the more certain does it seem that the Conservative Party of Virginia is about to be rent by irreconcilable differences and discords. The other day the Conservative Executive Committee of Norfolk passed and published a resolution recommending to the ward meetings of that city "the selection of persons as delegates and alternates to the State Convention who will favor a reorganization of the party by adopting both the principles and name of the Democratic Party." The result is at once a split in Norfolk—the *Virginian* favoring the recommendation, and the *Journal* opposing it. It will be hard to keep this matter out of the Convention, and once in that body, it cannot be disposed of in any manner without engendering feelings not likely to promote the harmony of the party in the coming campaign. As I have heretofore written you, however, it is the policy of the more prudent Conservatives to postpone all questions of names and principles until this State election is decided at all events; but if they succeed, it will be only putting off the evil day till next year, when it will come with more disastrous consequences to affect the Presidential campaign in Virginia. As a specimen of what is doing and what is recommended by these procrastinators, I here present a resolution passed at a township meeting in this county, a day or two since, at the election of a delegate to the State Convention:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is inexpedient to introduce into the State Conservative Convention any subject likely to disturb the harmony of the party. That the Funding bill, Homestead law, Usury law and other kindred subjects are matters upon which the wisest and best of men may differ. The permanent overthrow of the Radical Party should be the great and paramount purpose in view, to accomplish which a closer and more thorough discipline should be adopted and enforced, and our delegate to the Convention is hereby instructed to exert himself in behalf of a thorough and perfect organization of the party for the approaching campaigns, leaving all other matters to the Conservative masses, to be settled in primary assemblage or at the ballot-box.

I greatly doubt whether this trick will succeed, even temporarily; but it is clear enough that these efforts to evade expression upon the chief issues now agitating the popular mind in this State are a confession that the Conservative masses, at least, are hopelessly divided.

The Colored Southern States Convention, which has been called to assemble in Columbia, S. C., during next October, is exciting considerable interest among the colored people of Virginia, who are taking steps to be well represented there. A week or so ago a call was issued, signed by several prominent negro politicians, urging every Congressional district to send delegates to the States Convention; and now I see that a convention has been called in the Petersburg District to elect delegates. In urging the colored people to be represented in this District Convention, the authors of the call say:

"A Colored States Convention is to be held on the 18th of October next, at the City of Columbia, S. C. We are invited to send delegates there. Our present peculiar condition demands we should understand each other better; the safety of our moral, social and political rights demand our assembling that we may devise plans and become united, prepared to act in concert for the good of our race and district, in the securing of equal rights and justice before the law, as now interpreted in our Courts. We therefore issue this, a call for a convention of colored men of this the Second Congressional District, to be held in the City of Petersburg, at noon, on the 20th day of September, 1871, and request each township and ward to send two delegates."

It is said that among the objects aimed at by the originators of this States Convention is to devise ways and means by which the colored vote can be effectually used for the political elevation of colored men, so that the offices and the spoils shall not be monopolized by white men, as has heretofore been the case to a great extent.

The officers of one of our colored volunteer militia companies have received certificates from the Board of Military Examiners, and have been regularly commissioned by the Governor. This fact has somewhat startled those who believed that the examination would be made too strict for the colored officers to pass. The Board, however, is composed of gentlemen who did their duty fairly. The hope among some people now, is that the Governor will discriminate in his distribution of the limited supply of State arms at his disposal, and give them all to white organizations; but I am assured that his Excellency will deal honestly in the matter, and will see to it that the colored companies have a fair proportion of the arms. Some question has been raised whether the Governor will put white and colored companies into the same regiment. My information is that he will not, but form each color into separate battalions until each furnish enough material to form separate regiments.

Some time in April last Mrs. CHARLOTTE V. USHER, a colored teacher in one of our colored public free schools, attempted to take a ride in one of our street cars. She was forcibly ejected, however. I believe she tried several of the cars with the same result in every case. She has now instituted suit against the City Railway Company, laying her damages at $1,990. The suit is brought in the United States Circuit Court here, where damages have been uniformly given against railroad companies in similar cases.

Gov. WALKER declines to take any action on the application for the pardon of ex-Mayor CHAHOON, until the Supreme Court of Appeals shall have decided finally in the matter. The case comes up before this tribunal at the approaching Fall term, and if it decides against CHAHOON, then the Governor will consider the application for his pardon. His Excellency believes in letting the law take its course, and he has recently refused pardon in six cases of felony, in three of which the parties were white, the other three being colored men.

Col. ROBERT W. HUGHES, son-in-law of the late Governor, General and ex-Secretary of War, JOHN B. FLOYD, and who is himself now United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and a member of the State Republican Committee, has recently written a letter on the political situation in this State, in which he says:

"I never entertained in my life a more confident conviction, more unshakeably fixed, than my conviction that the measures and principles of the Republican Party are the only ones on which the government of this Union can be safely and peaceably conducted. The Democratic Party themselves pay unwilling and coerced homage to the soundness and excellence of these principles in accepting their new departure. Their object in substituting the principles of the new departure for their own obsolete, discredited, and repudiated ones, is, by combining the strength inherent in good principles with that which they think attaches to the respectable *personnel* of their party, to ensure success in the next Presidential election.

But if our principles are the true ones, as proved by the concessions of our enemies, what but the most wretched mismanagement on the part of our politicians (unworthy of the name) has brought so much undeserved odium upon our cause among the white population of the State? We have the right on our side. Our measures have vindicated themselves in the *experimentum crucis* of successful enforcement and triumphant popular acceptance; and yet, in Virginia at least, the friends of those measures are overwhelmed with obloquy, while their enemies enjoy all the testimonials of popular favor. The popular outcry is against us, though we are right, and though we know we are right.

I cannot help ascribing this unjust and unsound state of things, in very great part, to the want of capacity and qualification in our leading politicians. I will not say they are not good men; but I cannot help saying they are bad politicians. Gen. GRANT and the Administration have meant well to Virginia, and to the Republican Party of Virginia; and, I think, if they had been properly advised by those of whom they took counsel, we should have had a better condition of things in our State than we have had. There can be no doubt that the responsibility for the present state of affairs rests with those leaders of the party in Virginia on whose advice the Administration has dispensed its patronage in our State. I do not blame Mr. BOUTWELL or Mr. PLEASONTON; I lay the blame on the Ring which has hedged them around, and cut them off from communion with the people. Certain is it, that as a general rule the Federal patronage has been dispensed in Virginia to the destruction of the Republican cause, and not to the end of building it up."

Col. HUGHES is an able man, and when he utters such language in regard to the status of the Republican Party in Virginia, it may well be conceded that if the Virginia Conservatives have their difficulties, the Virginia Republicans also have theirs.

The Republican State Committee met here on Tuesday again, being the third time that it has assembled of late to consider the propriety of calling a State Convention of the party. At the meeting yesterday the proposition for the Convention was defeated on the first vote; but, being reconsidered, it was at last carried by a small majority. Subsequently, the vote was made unanimous for the Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday, at 12 M., Sept. 27, 1871. A drouth is prevailing throughout central Virginia, doing much damage to corn and tobacco. In some districts all the mills dependent on water-power are stopped, and people find it difficult to get their grain ground. E.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Outflow of Money—The Notes of the Spanish Bank—Progress of the Struggle—The Central Department—Anti-Censorship Sentiment—New Papers—Havana News—War Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

A few weeks ago I stated that many Spaniards, Cubans and foreigners were sending their money out of the country as fast as they could, and as everybody knew this to be a fact, (although each tries to hide it from the other,) the announcement was taken quietly, and the Havana Press, always so zealous in repelling anything which looks like distrust in the stability of the Spanish reign, read the item and said nothing. Only the editor of a would-be funny paper remarked that he did not send anything out of the country, for the best of reasons. But even this assertion is also a clear case of *quien sabe*. Money continues to leave the island at a fearful rate, and it is getting quite difficult to obtain drafts and bills of exchange even at the present exorbitant rate of exchange. Sterling bills are at 25 per cent. premium, and short-sight gold bills on the United States at 13½ to 14 per cent. premium. The mercantile population tries to save itself and refuses to sell bills of exchange unless compelled to do so by want of money, or to purchase sugar and tobacco. Spanish gold, which on Wednesday morning was at 4¾ per cent. premium, rose to 5½ on Thursday, and to 6⅝ on Friday, and opened at 6⅝ this morning, to reach, probably, 6⅞, and perhaps 7 per cent. to-night. A change of one or two per cent. in a day in New-York does not amount to anything, but here, applied to the notes of the Spanish bank, it makes a vast difference. These notes are almost valueless; the bank has been broken for over two years, and cannot redeem one-ninth of its notes in specie. The patriotism of the Spanish population, the great faith which they have in their ultimate and complete triumph over the Cubans, their determination to have Cuba remain as a Spanish colony, (not a Spanish province,) has been the only financial guarantee which, until now, has held up the Spanish bank, and we may say the institution is based on a foundation of patriotism and not of specie. But the bank itself is helping materially to drive exchange up and discredit its own notes. Instead of quietly making a contract with some mercantile or banking firm, they send their brokers around to buy bills of exchange to be sent to New-York or Europe, and use the proceeds to buy Spanish gold, which in turn is shipped to Havana. The bank, counting the rate of exchange at which it has to buy its bills, (and exchange is always higher when it becomes known that the bank is in the market,) added to the commission which it has to pay abroad, pays about nine per cent. premium for gold against its own paper; that is to say, counting the Spanish doubloon at $17 abroad. At the rate at which the doubloons are purchased, the difference between the doubloon and the paper would be fifteen per cent. No provisions have yet been made to fund or redeem any portion of the forty-one millions of notes in circulation, and, what is worse, the Colonial Minister and Government in Spain are to have the disposal of the matter, a telegram from the Colonial Minister, dated the 4th, informing the Intendant that the Ministry is studying the project to fund the bills issued, (relating probably to the 27,500,000 issued for the Government,) and it is hoped that the Cortes will examine the matter at their next session. If the Cortes or the Ministry meddle with the affair, then good-bye bank and credit, as the simple announcement that they might do so has sufficed to produce the alarm of the past four days, and has affected financial circles. The people in Spain have a very poor knowledge of matters and things in Cuba, and of what would be beneficial for the island; the will is there, but the skill to do the right thing is wanting.

THE WAR.

The Havana journals have not published any war news lately, which is equivalent to admitting that the Spaniards have not gained any great advantages. The following conversation with a very intelligent and bright member of the Valmaseda Battalion, who has acted as a guide for the contra-guerrillas, gives the best insight which your correspondent has yet been able to obtain into the present state of affairs in the Central Department, and the jurisdiction of Las Tunas and Holguin:

CORRESPONDENT—Is the revolution as strong as it was a year ago?

OFFICER—No, Sir, not by any means, and if the present system of carrying on the war is continued, I have no doubt but that we will finish the business by Spring.

CORRESPONDENT—Where did you come from last?

OFFICER—I have just arrived from Las Tunas.

CORRESPONDENT—Are there many insurgents there yet, and who commands them?

OFFICER—Many insurgents? I should think so. When Col. WEYLER was commanding in chief we could go out from Las Tunas with about fifty men and get cattle. Since Brig. FERRER has assumed command it takes 400 men, and they are so demoralized by VICENTE GARCIA that they generally return empty-handed. Between Holguin and Gibara the Cubans have things their own way. On the 20th they appeared about 200 strong before Las Tunas, caught an old man, whom they stripped of his clothing, and then sent him in as a messenger, asking the solders to come out and fight them, but as there were only about forty armed men in town, nobody went, and the greatest alarm prevailed among all, as a united attack of the "rebs" was expected every moment. The convoy carrying the mails was attacked by PACHO VEGA, between Roto Palmilla and San Andres. Seventeen or nineteen of our men were killed, and four severely wounded. On the following morning, the insurgents appeared with the four wounded men before the artillery camp at Palmilla and left the four wounded men so that men could come out and get them.

CORRESPONDENT—Then the Cubans are not so sanguinary and cruel as our journals report them to be?

OFFICER—No, Sir. I have been a prisoner myself, and was well treated. I was kept close, of course, and the stories I read in the Havana journals are either untrue or exaggerated. The *Cazadores* of VALMASEDA are always well treated if they are captured, but if the insurgents capture one of MARIN'S column, his death is certain, because they have committed so many barbarities on women, and generally at the command or with the connivance of their officers, that the insurgents give them no quarter. The tales reported here about the lawlessness and corruption among the insurgents are mere fabrications; they respect their women, punish the slightest misdemeanor or disrespect, and their civil administration, primitive and poor as it is, compares favorably with that of Germany or the most advanced country in Europe. They lose on account of their bickerings, and just as well as ourselves hate foreigners. I was present when JORDAN left the country, and since then have been among them many a time. The Puerto Principians are the mischief-makers of the army, and the Holguineros are tricky and untrustworthy.

CORRESPONDENT—How about the attack on the Holguin road of which the *Voz de Cuba* speaks so mysteriously?

OFFICER—That is the La Palma de Roque affair. The "rebs," commanded by VILLAVERDE and BELISARIO PERALTA, numbering about five or six hundred men, surprised the town, began an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children, and burnt the place; several hundred persons were killed, and they caught the wife and daughters of the Capitan del Partido, whom they burnt. Lieut.-Col. CASANOVA, of the volunteers, and eight men managed to reach the fortified blockhouse, where they defied all efforts of the "rebs" to dislodge them, killing many of them, CASANOVA being an excellent shot, while his wife stood behind him loading the guns. I saw CASANOVA'S arm, which was swollen from firing guns. The "rebs" also attacked the settlement of San Marsimnia, where they enacted similar scenes.

CORRESPONDENT—Can't you find the rebels and attack them?

OFFICER—If forty or fifty men go on an expedition there is no need of a guide to look for them, they appear everywhere and at any time. If 2,000 men go together, not a "reb" is to be seen, and some of our big brigadiers announce that the "rebs" have disappeared. Speaking of guides, reminds me of Mr. JUAN MANUEL BARELA, a Cuban, and the best guide we had; he knew the country better than I did myself. BARELA earned a great reputation during the heroic defense of Las Tunas, when he held the tower, and was also known for his extreme ferocity, which surpassed anything I ever saw. Whenever he could kill a rebel he would never spare him, and I saw the brute kill the little son of LOUIS PELAYO, the owner of MIGUEL RAMI'S plantation in presence of his father. Last week the counter guerrillas of Capts. ESCARION and GALLY went on an expedition, BARELA being with them. A hut was discovered and surrounded, BARELA growing uneasy, and a Cuban in the hut was killed; he proved to be BARELA'S brother. Looking about a pile of letters was found, and on examining them they furnished abundant evidence of BARELA having acted as a spy for the rebels also, and of having furnished them even arms and ammunition; Capt. ESCARION ordered a drum-head Court-martial, and the man was executed on the spot.

CORRESPONDENT—Can you tell me who the insurgent leaders are in the jurisdiction of Las Tunas and the number of men they have?

OFFICER—Yes, Sir. In the first place there is VICENTE GARCIA, who has PANCHO VEGA, JESUS FAJARDO and PEPE CASTILLO as lieutenants, with about eight hundred well-armed and well-disciplined men; PANCHO VEGA is wounded in the face and laid up for the present. There were PANCHO DRAGO with about sixty men; FRANCISCO VARONA with about eighty men; RUBALCABA with fifty men, and CALLISTODE AGUERO, who entitles himself Admiral AGUERO because he is along the coast with about forty men. CARLOS DE MAIEL, the Austrian who fought a duel with PEPE LLULA at New-Orleans some two years ago, is Quartermaster-General. On the confines of Las Tunas and Puerto Principe there is Gen. RAFAEL PERDOMO with 150 men, and MANUEL SALVADERO GONZALES with 100 men. The so-called column of the Camaniquan, composed of the best fighting material among the rebs, and commanded by Col. JUAN LUIS PARHECO and JOSE CARIDAD VARGAS, number about 300 men. In the jurisdiction of Holguin there is JOSE JUCLAN with 200 men, BELISARIO PERALTA with 100, JOSE GORGAS with 50, and the celebrated mulatto DANIEL BRAVO, with 50 men.

CORRESPONDENT—Are there many whites among the insurgents, and how do the whites and negroes fight?

OFFICER—Many whites? I believe you; there are many whites, and, as to fighting, I always got as much as I wanted. They won't fight well in the woods until they lose one or two men; if they win one or two engagements, they become so excited that they will attack a much superior force on the day following. How do you suppose they could have killed so many of our soldiers, and held out so long, if there was not some bravery among them, and if three years of war had not given them practice in warfare, and accustomed them to the whistling of the bullets?

CORRESPONDENT—How many men do you suppose that the insurgents have got in the field?

OFFICER—I should say about 8,000.

CORRESPONDENT—If they have so many men, why don't they begin some movement on the offensive and make themselves feared?

OFFICER—They are feared enough for that matter, but they are bound to go under. Look on the map. You see our forces are coming down from different directions in the Central Department, and the revolutionists must bring up ultimately in the triangle formed by the Jaquey River, Naranjo River and Guayabal. They cannot sustain themselves any longer north of Puerto Principe, because the cattle have given out, and people must eat. If our soldiers in the Villas and Central Department are relieved by the new arrivals from Spain, the aclimated forces can then be moved further east and south, and 8,000 or 10,000 aclimated soldiers are worth three times the number of such that are not.

Here our conversation came to an end, the Spaniards not yet being accustomed to the interviewing process, your correspondant giving the conversation as received, submits the same without comments on his part, having supressed some items relating to individuals not affecting the state of affairs.

ANTI-CENSORSHIP SENTIMENT.

The *Voz de Cuba* has published a leader relating to the censorship in Cuba, which is very irksome to that paper in many respects and prevents the editors from replying to the attacks of the *Mono Mura*. As you make your bed so you must lie in it, and the *Voz* in sustaining all anti-reform movements ought not to complain if its pride suffers under the restrictions on the whole population. The *Voz* and *Diario* are both discussing the late law about embargoed property, and Secretary ARAIRTEGUI, in a communication to the *Diario*, explains that the creditors of embargoed property will be satisfied and receive the amount of their credits, although the law says that the profits of such property shall be applied toward the payment of the expenses of the war.

NEW PAPERS.

The new journal, *La Constancia*, edited by that old war-horse, Mr. GIL GELPI, the former director of the defunct *Prensa*, has made its appearance, and, except in typographical appearance, is a perfect *fac simile* of the *Prensa*. Some of the articles for which Mr. GELPI is so famous, have already appeared in its columns, and the ultras will be reinforced by a so-called Cavada journal, namely, one advocating the fire-and-sword policy. This new journal, the *Eco de las Antillas*, will appear bi-monthly for the present, under the editorship of Mr. MANUEL MARTINEZ AGUIAR. It will advocate the most extreme Spanish tendencies, and its prospectus and motto will give a good idea of its intended course, the following lines, italicized by the editor, explaining all: "Spain or nothing; Cuba and Porto Rico Spanish or reduced to coals and ashes." That is to say, no compromise of any kind. As big words are cheap, this programme may stand, but if the Cubans should once signify their willingness to come to an arrangement, the Spaniards would jump at the chance, glad to grant anything reasonable so as to restore peace. But that is their business; the apple continues to ripen, and if Uncle Sam feels like carrying a worm-eaten fruit home to his family, and making the rest of the family swallow it, and producing sickness, he can have it at an early day.

HAVANA GOSSIP.

The City of Havana and vicinity has not been so unsafe and so full of thieves, highway robbers and assassins as at present. People are stopped in the streets in broad daylight by gangs of negroes, mulattoes, and whites, a dagger placed to their breast and robbed. The Police books are full of such cases, and many houses are entered in broad day also, a case having occurred on Thursday on Lamparilla-street. The robbers got off with their booty, and the evil has become so great that public opinion has at last forced the Police to go to work. Within the past forty-eight hours about one hundred dangerous characters, some of them known to have committed murder within a short time past, have been arrested and lodged in jail, whence, as customary, they will be released one after another in a little while. A LERSUNDI is needed to send a couple of shiploads to Fernando Po, but, unfortunately, there is no LERSUNDI to be had.

WAR NOTES.

CARLOS QUESADA and MANUEL FIGUEREDO were executed on the 3d inst. at Santiago de Cuba. They met their fate with great fortitude, as all captured Cubans do, with but rare exceptions. ....The trials of the Cobre prisoners continue at Santiago de Cuba; Mr. FRANCIS DUFFOUR, the apothecary, and Mr. ANDRES VAILLANT, have been liberated by giving bail to appear, and the Notary, JUAN ODIO, and some of his clerks, have been placed in jail, charged with having been with the rebels.... Gen. PALANCA, with the forces of Cols. ARAOR, VALERA, TAPIA RUANO and HEREDIA, had attacked the insurgents in the Estarada Mountains. The Cubans were so badly defeated that they went immediately to the jurisdiction of Guantanamo and attacked the Spaniards. There they are having things their own way, and troops have gone to protect some of the valuable plantations in that district....In the Central Department movements continue. The reported and expected surrender of VILLAMIL, SALOMI, HERNANDEZ, and MOLINA has not taken place....Of the 114 sugar plantations, 150 tobacco plantations, the 800 large and numerous small farms, and the 1,000 cattle farms in the Central Department, only one small sugar plantation, and that partly destroyed, remains. Among the Cubans killed, are Capts. MANUEL MARTI AGUERO, JUAN MEGIAS, FRANCISCO CASALO, MANUEL FRANCISCO ESTRADA, and ESTABAN GARCIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. LORENZO PEDRO has been elected President and JUAN TORAYA Vice-President. Among the twenty members of the Executive Committee are the following Cubans: FRANCISCO CALDERON KESSEL, CONDE LAGUNILLAS, FRANCISCO GOYRIE ADOT, and JOSE E. MORE, (Venezuelan.) ....Mr. COOPER, the British Vice-Consul at Trinidad, will act as United States Consul until the return of the proprietor, the Spanish Government persisting in its refusal to let Mr. FISHER act as such....The schooner *Antonsa* has sailed from Manzanillo for Jamaica, with a large number of Cuban *presentados*. Others are expected to follow....Mr. MANUEL P. PIE, a well-known merchant of Matanzas, is dead. ....The Villa Clara journals complain that tobacco is very scarce, and that none is now raised in that locality. QUASIMODO.

THE ITALIANS AND THE IRISH.

The Coming Procession in Honor of Italian Unity—Feelings of Opposition on the Part of the Irish—Views of a Leading Italian Citizen.

Since the preparations for the Italian celebration in this City on the 25th inst. have been published at considerable length in the TIMES, much speculation has arisen as to the probabilities of an interference by the Ultramontane Catholics, who are the most numerous among our Irish population. Rumors have been afloat that the Hibernians engaged in the riot of the 12th of July would resent the contemplated demonstration as an insult to the large community of Catholics in this City, who believe that the Italian nation has struck a serious blow at the prosperity of the Church by depriving the Pope of his temporal power.

Articles have appeared in several of the Catholic papers denouncing in bitter terms the proposed demonstration, and at the same time advising Irish Catholics to keep away from the line of the proposed procession, that by so doing they may escape the insult. The question of interference with their celebration is a forbidden topic in the meetings of the Italians interested in the movement, and every discussion savoring in the least of a religious character, is studiously avoided to prevent saying or doing anything that might be construed into an insult to the friends of the temporal power.

With the view of ascertaining the feelings of the Italians upon the subject, a reporter called upon Mr. SECCHI DE CASALI, one of our leading citizens of that nationality, to hear what he might have to say about it. Mr. SECCHI is well known as the editor of *L'Eco D'Italia*, the leading Italian newspaper in the United States. The conversation was substantially as follows:

REPORTER—Do you apprehend any interference with your celebration on the 25th of August?

Mr. SECCHI—There is certainly no just cause for any interference.

REPORTER—From inquiry I find that the only class who manifest an opposition to your movement is the Irish people of the City.

Mr. SECCHI—Yes; the feeling, I believe, only exists among the bigoted Catholics. It arises, you know, from their difference of opinion with us Italians concerning the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, we believing that we have, by the occupation of Rome as the Italian capital, only asserted a natural right, and have not injured the best interests of the Church, while the opposite party believe that the act is an usurpation, an effort to cripple the power of the Pope, and a blow at the foundation of Catholicism. The feeling, you know, is a bitter one on the part of the Ultramontane party, so largely composed of the Irish.

REPORTER—Is this feeling reciprocated by Italians?

Mr. SECCHI—Before 1857 the Italians looked upon the Irish as an oppressed people, entitled to their independence, and in fact, Ireland was regarded as the Poland of England, and all our sympathies were for that beautiful but unfortunate country. When Ireland was desolated by famine, collections of money were made in every parish of Italy. Vessels laden with food were dispatched to Ireland from Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, and other ports. How have they repaid our sympathy and kindly offices? By the most cruel ingratitude. While Italy was struggling for liberty and unity against foreign and local oppression, Irishmen volunteered to uphold the tyrannical temporal power of the Pope, and contribute to keep down the people of the Roman States. They who at home complain of British dominion, were endeavoring to fetter another race equally desirous to acquire a national independence. But a day of reckoning came, for the Irish soldiers in the service of the Pope were routed at Castelfidardo in 1860, and at Rome in 1870.

REPORTER—All Irishmen, however, do not share the opinions of those who fought to maintain the sovereignty of the Pope.

Mr. SECCHI—True, in 1849 the leading Irish patriots and exiles in this country, such as JOHN SAVAGE, D'ARCY MCGEE, DOHENEY and many others, were the strongest friends of Italy. They joined with the Italians in New-York to protest against the stabbing of the Roman Republic by French bayonets. The gentlemen named used to contribute to the columns of the *European-American*, a newspaper of that time published in this City and edited by me, in English and Italian, articles against the Papal power, and all efforts to establish clerical despotism in America. Now the editors of almost all of the Irish papers, and not a few of so-called Irish patriots, join hands with the priesthood to calumniate Italians for having done what they themselves have attempted to do, that is, to become masters of their native land. Instead of educating their followers up to the idea that freedom and independence in one country aid their development in another, they teach them to cherish a hatred against a nation that has ever been a friend to the Irish race. And what I say of the lay Irish Catholic Press can be said of their religious organs and priests. They never lose an occasion to calumniate us; the temples of God are converted into houses of slander and vituperation. Priests and Bishops represent Italy as a land of robbers and the Italians as hyenas seeking the life of the Pope. Yet the Italians are Catholics, worship the same God and believe in the same religion. But my countrymen make a distinction between religion and politics. They respect the priests, but deny to them any right to rule over them. They separate spiritual from worldly affairs. In pursuit of this grand principle, they have now succeeded. Rather than again become slaves of the Pope, and the victims of all foreign armed hirelings, they would convert the whole of Italy into one great battle-field, and separate themselves from the Church of Rome.

REPORTER—Italians and Irish Catholics often come in close contact in this City, many of both people working for the City as laborers, and living in neighborhood on the Five Points. They agree very well together, do they not?

Mr. SECCHI—They agree to disagree, and I will give you a reason for what I say. The articles in the Irish Catholic papers are sufficient to excite feelings of difference between both classes, and the Irish laborers employed on the public works take pleasure in abusing and insulting those Italians who are their fellow-workmen. When the Orange picnic took place in 1870, and the procession on the 12th of July last, they assailed the Italians in both instances because they would not stop work to assist them in their murderous attacks on the Orangemen. With the Germans and other laborers, my countrymen are on the best of terms, and on the Central Park, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, and all other public works, they are preferred for their sobriety and peaceful disposition.

REPORTER—In regard to the procession of the 25th of August, do you fear any attack on the part of the Irish Catholics?

Mr. SECCHI—I certainly do not; first, because the procession is neither a religious nor political procession, (in the sense of American politics.) Moreover, my countrymen know that Americans yet rule America, and also, because they will be able to defend themselves should they be interrupted or attacked. When shall it be said that in this free country peaceable citizens shall not be allowed to hold a public meeting, or to have a procession without bloodshed, or without first asking permission of a certain class? If that fact should be established, it would be better to live under a military government than one so ruled by a mob that we should owe our liberty of action and speech to the meek counsels given from the pulpits by the priests to the faithful.

REPORTER—You do not seem to have a very respectful opinion of the conciliatory advice given by the Catholic Press and priests to their congregations, to abstain from acts of aggression.

Mr. SECCHI—I think advice couched in such language an insult to the free institutions of this country, which should protect all equally, whether Irish Catholics or Protestants, Germans, Italians, Hebrews or negroes. Alas for that country which for order and safety should be indebted only to the exercise of any clerical authority.

REPORTER—What was the effect among your countrymen of Mayor HALL'S refusal to review your procession?

Mr. SECCHI—It was rather unexpected, as our demonstration, we did not believe, could give offense to the Irish Catholics; and also because Mayor HALL, on a previous public occasion, took part in person. That occasion was the annual festival in celebration of the Italian Constitution. He was then received by the thousands of Italians present with loud demonstrations, and his speech on the liberty and unity of Italy was vociferously applauded and afterward enthusiastically commented upon by the Press in Italy. The Italian citizens of New-York almost unanimously gave him their votes at every time he ran for public office, and no one was so popular as was Mr. HALL among them.

REPORTER—How large is the Italian vote of this City, do you suppose?

Mr. SECCHI—It is now, I believe, between 4,000 and 5,000, and there will be many more before next election. After the celebration is over they intend to form political clubs, such as those of the Germans and others. When they have so organized it is believed that their vote will be more appreciated than it is at present.

This concluded the conversation, and the reporter retired.

A MURDEROUS MONK.

Trial and Condemnation of a Franciscan in Rome.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Last Saturday, July 29, there took place in Rome an event, the natural and legal sequence of the overthrow of the Pope's temporal dominion, and of that common civil status by which all Italians, with the single exception of the Pope himself, have become amenable to the laws of the Kingdom, and must be tried by a jury of their countrymen when charged with the commission of a crime. But though only a natural and legal consequence, it was not the less of the highest interest and importance, for it was the first trial of a monk before an ordinary criminal Court, and consequently the first practical illustration given to the inhabitants of Rome of that abolition of separate and exclusive law Courts and law forms in the case of the clergy, and of their being now reduced to a footing of perfect equality with their lay fellow-citizens. The trial, which on Saturday filled to overflowing the Criminal Court of Rome established in the Convent of San Filippo Neri, was that of the Franciscan monk, LUIGI SANTINI, of the Convent of Civitella, in Subiaco, who, on the 22d of last September stabbed thrice in the breast the lay brother VINCENZO NICCOLINI, so that the latter died of his wounds on the following day. This LUIGI SANTINI, before becoming a monk, had been a mason, and when exercising that trade had already undergone three criminal trials—one for defamation, another for threatening language, the third for wounding. With this preparation for a religious life he entered the Franciscan Monastery in 1868, and managed so completely to worm himself into the good opinion of the Superior, that in a very short time he was appointed treasurer of the establishment. From time to time, however, his fierce sanguinary character revealed itself, and the other monks were very careful of giving him offense, from a vague undefined suspicion that he was capable of any act of violence. He appeared, indeed, to have largely developed the organ of destructiveness, for the other monks who appeared in the witness-box deposed that he had more than once declared that before throwing off his gown he intended to kill somebody. This intention appears to have assumed a still more positive form a few days before the murder; for SANTINI, who had been ordered to sharpen the knives previous to the fête day, the 22d September, was heard to exclaim, while engaged in the work, 'How famously these knives will now rip up somebody.' The fête day arrived, and for a monk of such homicidal tastes the 'somebody' was sure not to be wanting. He was found in the person of the unfortunate lay brother, VINCENZO NICCOLINI, between whom and SANTINI a slight altercation arose at the moment the former was carrying a handful of rolls—an altercation speedily brought to a close by the three plunges of the knife which on the following day led to the victim's death. When questioned as to the cause, immediately after the murder, the assassin refused to furnish any explanation, and only replied to the Father Superior and the other monks in these words: "The job is done; you may now take off my gown, and I'll make my way to the Garibaldians or the brigands." However, neither the Garibaldians nor the brigands were to be honored by this addition to their ranks, because the monks kept firm hold of LUIGI SANTINI until the arrival of the carbineers, to whom they at once handed him over. The trial presented many points, both of social and legal interest. Apart from the strange glimpses which it gave of the inner workings of monastic life, it raised a curious legal question. The crime was committed on the 22d of September. The royal troops had only occupied Rome two days before, and the royal decrees assimilating the legal condition of the Papal State to that of the rest of Italy, were not promulgated, and, consequently, could not have legal force for some time later. The crime was so clearly proved by the testimony of the other monks placed in the witness-box, that no doubt could for a moment exist as to the character of the verdict. But the counsel for the prisoner demanded from the Court a mitigation of the penalty in the terms of the Papal law in force when the crime was committed, by which law monks, when sentenced for murder, were entitled to claim a mitigated form of punishment as compared with that inflicted on laymen. But the public prosecutor, the Cavaliere MUNICCHI, by a long train of reasoning, based exclusively on the provisions of the Canon law, showed that this claim could not be regarded as valid, and the accused was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor. All the extenuating pleas put forward respecting the deed itself completely broke down. It was proved that the murdered man had not, as was pretended, flung one of the rolls in the face of the murderer. No conclusive proof was furnished of another plea advanced in justification of the murder of one monk by his godly brother—that the two were rivals in love. A third plea, that the murderer committed the crime when intoxicated, was dismissed on the concurrent testimony of his ghostly brethren that he was only "hilarious." It must be admitted that "hilarity" takes a jolly, genial form with the monks of St. Francis of Civitella, in Subiaco. Nothing could exceed the decorum evinced from the beginning to the end of this trial by all parties in the Court, with the single exception of the accused, whose jaunty, reckless attitude, gestures, and language after sentence was passed, formed a marked contrast to the hypocritical and submissive mien with which he entered the Court, and the humble posture of downcast head and arms crossed over his breast, with which he appeared to follow the proceedings. The mask was torn off and cast away only when it was no longer of any use to wear it.

The Discords and the Divisions of the Democracy.

The assault of the Chicago *Times* upon the financial views advanced by THOMAS EWING, Jr., has brought out the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which seeks to show how inconsistent the cause of the Chicago *Times* upon these questions has been—a matter in which, of course, nobody takes the slightest interest. But the *Enquirer* in the same article tells us just what "the true Democratic doctrine" on the financial questions is, and from this we quote:

"Our contemporary was, we presume, aware of the fact that there was nothing in Gen. EWING'S speech in opposition to the State platform of the Democratic Party. On the contrary, its leading ideas are but the reflection and amplification of that document. The platform called for the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, convertible into bonds at the option of the holder, at three per cent. Here it is:

'That while we reject repudiation, we equally reject the proposition to pay the bond-holders more than the contract with them demands; that if the bond-holders have rights, so have the tax-payers, and we insist upon justice being done to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the Government; that when he loaned greenbacks, he should be paid in greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, and when he loaned gold he should be paid in gold; that, to guard against too great an expansion, greenbacks should be made convertible into three per cent. bonds, at the option of the note-holder; said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payments is to make custom dues payable in legal-tender currency, whether paper money or gold; that such a policy would secure a uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government.'

It is this platform, made by the 500 representatives of the Democracy in council, that the TIMES really attacks over the shoulders of Gen. EWING. * * * When we have got our vast debt in a manageable condition, it will be time enough to talk about the gold basis. It is not good policy to expand the currency, to borrow and contract to pay. It is not expedient to borrow at forty cents on the dollar, and pay 100, when one is not required to do so. The monetary system that created the debt should be maintained until it is paid. The policy of the *Times* is substantially that of GRANT'S Administration and the bondholders. It fattens a favored few at the expense of the many; it breaks plighted faith in order to rob the tax-payer. A disastrous over-issue of the currency, under the plan of the Columbus Convention and of Gen. EWING, is a mere bugbear and scarecrow, originally invented by the bondholders to cover their theft upon the Treasury. It is simply impossible."

Encounter with a Wild Cat—A Boy Rescued by a Dog.

A dog belonging to a wood-chopper named JOHN FELTER, of Pine Hill, Ulster County, brought a large male wild cat to bay in the mountains near his master's residence, a few days ago, and a son of FELTER, aged only twelve years, hearing the barking of the dog, followed him up and attempted to dislodge the wild cat by sticks and stones. The animal finally became enraged, and springing upon the lad, tore his clothes to shreds and lacerated the flesh from head to foot. As quickly as possible the faithful dog pounced upon the fierce brute, and, after a severe struggle, killed it. He then went to the boy, who was lying unconscious, and licked his wounds, treating them with better effect than could a physician. The father came home, and learning of the boy's absence, became alarmed, and found him still unconscious, with his faithful canine guardian still licking his wounds. The dog barked and jumped with delight when he saw his master, and kept close to his heels till home was reached. The boy finally recovered and told the story of the encounter. The good nursing of the dog has done much toward allaying the inflammation, and the licking of his wounds by the faithful animal, it is thought, saved the boy's life. Speaking of dogs, perhaps the good words for the faithful friend of man, written by a resident of Massachusetts, may not become amiss. He says: "The dogs have been so reduced in numbers by this uncalled-for oppression (dog tax) that thieving and mischievous animals have things all their own way. Last year one farmer lost nearly fifty turkeys, and within a short time another has had his whole stock of poultry cleared out, amounting to thirty-two, by the same kind of a thief, the fox. Woodchucks desolate clover-fields, while hay is thirty dollars per ton, and some families are forced to go without the traditional baked beans of a Sunday, for he has cleared the crop. Squirrels thin out the young corn. Rats run riot and skunks visit the chicken-coops on wet nights, without rubbers, but do not go empty away."

THE NEW-YORK YACHTS.

The Races on Monday—The Sail from Cape Cod—All Safe and Well.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—There was considerable excitement today on board the yachts, the greater part of which are preparing for the race on Monday. It is expected that all the schooners will start excepting the *Fleetwing*, *Columbia* and *Caprice*. There will also be a sloop race, for which five boats have entered, including the *Gracie* and *Sadie*. It appears that the *Dreadnaught* did not sail from Cape Cod on Wednesday in company with the *Columbia* and *Dauntless*, but was two or three hours ahead of them. The *Dreadnaught* made some excellent sailing with the fleet on Thursday, and, after passing to windward of the *Dauntless*, was coming fast on the *Columbia*, when she lost her wind and fell back. Mr. HATCH'S new yacht *Resolute* will probably try her speed in some of the races next week. Commodore BENNETT has purchased a small steam-barge for tender to the *Dauntless*.

Official Report of the Result of the Race on Monday Last.

The following official report of the result of the regatta from Swampscott, Mass., on the 14th inst., in which the yachts of the New-York squadron participated, has been made by the Committee of the Eastern Yacht Club:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Time of Starting. H. M. S.	Time of Return. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corr'd Time. H. M. S.
1 Columbia	12 03 41	5 05 09	5 01 28	5 07 25
2 Dauntless	12 04 20	5 16 57	5 12 37	5 12 35
3 Sappho	12 06 21	5 22 10	5 15 49	5 24 51
4 Wanderer	12 01 29	5 34 56	5 28 32	5 23 26
*5 Ianthe	11 58 30	5 15 24	5 16 54	5 16 26
*6 Juniata	12 04 35	5 57 37	5 53 01	5 29 14
7 Halcyon	12 09 05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Sylvie	12 01 22	5 47 05	5 45 43	5 41 58
9 Magic	12 12 27	6 00 58	5 48 31	5 42 04
10 Idler	11 58 15	5 45 12	5 46 57	5 47 42
11 Eva	12 16 09	6 19 20	6 03 17	5 53 56
12 Tarolinta	11 54 40	5 48 15	5 53 35	5 55 57
*13 Rebecca	11 54 24	6 07 00	6 12 36	5 57 05
*14 Julia	11 56 26	6 07 45	6 11 19	[illegible]
*15 Ethel	11 55 23	6 22 35	6 27 12	[illegible]
16 Sprite	12 00 48	6 20 08	6 20 04	[illegible]
*17 Dawn	12 04 36	6 43 39	6 39 02	[illegible]
18 Foam	11 59 13	6 17 34	6 18 21	[illegible]
19 Dreadnaught	12 12 49	6 15 19	6 02 17	6 11 22
*20 Belle	11 52 35	6 45 02	6 52 27	[illegible]
21 Rambler	12 00 20	6 05 35	6 05 15	6 14 21
22 Vesta	12 07 53	6 17 06	6 09 14	6 17 36
*23 Edith	11 54 40	6 36 00	6 42 20	6 20 00
* Glimpse	12 10 44	Did not complete the race.		

SLOOPS.

Name.	Time of Starting. H. M. S.	Time of Return. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corr'd Time. H. M. S.
1 Gracie	11 56 15	5 12 34	5 16 19	4 54 55
*2 Vixen	11 59 18	5 41 13	5 41 57	5 07 28
*3 Sadie	11 59 54	5 43 42	5 43 48	5 09 20
4 Vindex	12 09 05	5 51 58	5 42 53	5 17 14
*5 Coming	11 59 28	5 30 01	5 30 33	5 21 14
*6 Violet	11 58 00	6 42 30	6 31 30	[illegible]
* Alarm	12 09 29	Did not complete the race.		
* Alice	12 04 30			
* Narragansett	12 15 19			

*Vessels of the Eastern yacht squadron.

The Committee award the prizes as follows: Eastern Yacht Club cup for schooners to the *Columbia*.

Swampscott Yacht Club cup for schooners to the *Columbia*.

Eastern Yacht Club cup for sloops to the *Gracie*.

Swampscott Yacht Club cup for sloops to the *Gracie*.

It will be seen that thirty-three yachts started, of which twenty-nine completed the course—this being the largest number which have ever competed at any regatta in America or perhaps any other water. The Committee regret that the fine schooner *Tidal Wave* was prevented by a calm from reaching the ground in season to take part in the contest.

W. M. WHITNEY, CHAS. H. WALKER, THEODORE A. NEAL, WM. C. PAINE, B. J. JEFFRIES, Regatta Committee.

The Bennett Insurance Case—New Claims for the Plaintiff.

The Syracuse *Journal* gives additional publicity to what is called an important new feature in the Bennett Insurance case, upon which is to be based an application for a new trial of the cases recently decided. The *Journal* says:

"It appears that in May last suits were commenced by certain insurance companies against FRANCIS P. VEDDER for the recovery of the sum of money previously paid by them for the loss by fire in his store. The ground for recovery was that the fire originated through the acts and by the knowledge of VEDDER, which nullified the policies of insurance under which he had been paid for the damages to his stock of goods. These payments were made on the verification of VEDDER'S losses accompanied by his affidavit that he knew nothing of the origin of the fire. His subsequent testimony in the Bennet insurance cases admits that he was privy to the incendiary acts, which, if true, nullified his policies of insurance. Again, as late as the 7th of August—some time since VEDDER made his notorious confession, charging the origin of the fire upon BENNETT, FRALICK and BRIGGS—he made an affidavit to an answer to the complaint of the Insurance Company of North America, (whose suit for the recovery of money paid to him under the circumstances above stated is pending,) which is represented to contain the following count, directly in opposition to his testimony in the Bennet cases:

'And for a third and further answer and defense to the complaint in this action said defendant alleges that the proofs of loss alleged in plaintiff's complaint to have been served upon plaintiff, on or about Jan. 1, 1870, were made by this defendant on the 29th of December, 1869, and that then, to wit, on the 29th day of December, 1869, the said defendant had no personal knowledge or information whatever of the manner in which the fire mentioned in plaintiff's complaint occurred, except as set forth in said proofs of loss, and in the affidavits made by this defendant on the said 29th day of December, 1869. That the fire mentioned in the complaint in this action and the loss occasioned thereby was not caused by any act, procurement or fraud of this defendant, and that he had no knowledge or information whatsoever of how the said fire occurred, or took place, until at least two weeks after the said 29th day of December, 1869, when he was informed by one ADAM FRALICK, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the manner in which said fire occurred and took place.'

This answer was an amendment to one previously served, but it was not used. A copy of it has come into the hands of BENNET'S attorneys, who propose to use it in the impeachment of VEDDER'S testimony, implicating their client in the crime of arson. The testimony of VEDDER against the accused parties, is an important element in the defense of the insurance companies against BENNETT'S claim for $117,000, and also in the criminal cases pending against BENNETT, FRALICK & BRIGGS. The conflicting statements of VEDDER, are relied upon to discredit all his testimony. The legal contests growing out of the business relations of BENNETT, FRALICK & VEDDER, which were complicated by the fire and subsequent developments, have but just commenced."

Five Coal Miners Suffocated in Iowa.

Five coal miners were suffocated in a coal mine near Eddyville, Iowa, on the 12th inst. The Keokuk *Gate City* gives the following particulars:

"The names of the unfortunate victims were GEORGE and WILLIAM BRIGGS, MAHLON and ANNA, the son and daughter of WILLIAM BRIGGS, and a hired man named GREER. The parties in question lived on a farm three miles east of Eddyville, on which is a coal mine long abandoned, but which it had been decided to reopen. The son and daughter went to the mine for the purpose of dipping out the water. A ladder was placed in the shaft, and the son proceeded to descend. After he had gone a certain distance the carbonic acid gas, commonly known as 'fire damp,' suffocated him, and he fell down dead. The daughter, alarmed at the situation of affairs, also descended the ladder, when she, too, fell a victim to suffocation. The father, missing his two children, went to the shaft to see what had become of them, and took his brother and hired man. One after another went down, until all five had followed in rapid succession to an untimely death.

The family were among the oldest settlers in that section, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them. When the train passed Eddyville in the afternoon two of the bodies had been recovered. The younger brother of MAHLON was the first to go down into the shaft; the foul air suffocated him; MAHLON, seeing him, went down and placed him in the bucket, and he was drawn up and his life saved; but MAHLON, who went down to rescue him, never came out alive. GEORGE BRIGGS was a prominent candidate for the office of Representative from that county."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A woman in Lawrence, Kansas, has five husbands, and is seeking more men to conquer.

The Soldiers' Home at Madison, Wis., has received $22,000, its share of the bequest made by HORATIO WARD.

Alabama papers say that Col. TILLEBROWNE, United States Engineer of the Coosa River survey, was drowned on the 12th inst.

Arsenic in a rice-pudding poisoned fifteen persons in Clayton County, Iowa, a few days ago, some of them very seriously.

An Omaha man has been advertising for two months past that "those sheet-glass have arrived."

At last HIRAM POWERS has written to New-Orleans that his marble statue of FRANKLIN, contracted for over thirty years ago, is ready for shipment.

An intemperate cook in Washington mixed arsenic and cake so recklessly that she poisoned all those present at a children's party—fortunately, none of them fatally.

The Board of Trade of Louisville held a special meeting on Thursday and adopted an appeal to Congress to refund the taxes on cotton paid by the Southern States in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

Richmond, Va., was filled with birds of various kinds for several hours on Thursday evening, which battered their heads against lamps and windows as if striving to seek shelter from some apprehended harm.

It is reported that a call has been prepared for a delegate convention of the liberal men of all parties in Massachusetts, to be held in Boston, Sept. 21, for the declared purpose of forming a coalition party.

Under a new State law, the coal carts in Philadelphia are being inspected and marked with a stamp denoting their capacity. The law prohibits the delivery of coal in unstamped carts after the 1st of November next.

Michigan papers are inquiring what has become of the Vanderpool fund. Over $5,000 was raised to pay the expenses of his trial, and his counsel have received only $500, the witnesses were not paid, and there is no money left.

Complaints are made in San Francisco of the great increase of taxes. Official figures show that the city has paid in gold for taxes, in the last ten years, $103,881,486, which was $80,000,000 more than it paid in the previous ten years.

North Carolina papers report that the man whose son was the first rebel soldier killed in the war is an inmate of an almshouse in that State, but, "although he has lost his health, property and friends, his spirit is unbroken, and on election day he went to the polls and voted for the Convention."

A day or two ago a horse down in Maine backed a carriage, containing two ladies, off a bridge, and the whole establishment fell ten feet down into a brook, two feet deep. Neither the ladies, horse, carriage nor harness suffered injury, and after extricating themselves the ladies got the team out and drove on.

HON. NEWTON BOOTH said in a recent speech that if he is elected Governor of California he shall regard it as a contract with the people in which his faith is pledged to serve for the full term, and that nothing shall tempt him to accept the United States Senatorship or any other office if offered him.

Mrs. MARY DRIGGERS, sister of the lady whose throat was so mysteriously cut in Georgia, while she was sleeping with her two little girls, on the night of the 9th inst., has been arrested on suspicion of committing the deed. She is in destitute circumstances, and, it is said, had been forbidden to visit the house.

A Georgia man was murdered one day last week because he refused to pay a debt contracted by his wife's first husband. The crime was committed by his wife's son by that husband, and as soon as it was done, she gave the murderer what money she had and he fled. It is supposed that she will be arrested as accessory to the murder.

A large piece of coal fell on a Virginia miner the other day, and crushing him to the ground, forced the stem of his pipe through the roof of his mouth, and out of the top of his head. This is the story told by a Virginia paper, and it is not surprising that it adds that he is still alive, and is not considered mortally injured.

Chicago storekeepers have recently been afflicted with a well-dressed, respectable-looking "customer," who was suffering from a terribly bad cold, and flourished a large handkerchief about extensively. After his departure, it was invariably found that he had swept away in his handkerchief much more than he had paid for.

The connection of COLEMAN E. BISHOP with the Jamestown *Journal* ceased with the last number, and the paper is hereafter to be conducted by DAVIS H. WAITE, who has become part owner in the establishment. Mr. BISHOP has certainly made a lively paper, and he says that it has now the largest circulation ever achieved by a journal in Chautauqua County.

A faithful Syracuse policeman who, when he heard some drunken rowdies were rioting in the village of Phœnix, went to aid the citizens in overpowering them, was mistaken for a reinforcement for the roughs, and finally locked up with them. The next morning, when the prisoners were arraigned, it was found that his representations were true, and he was discharged.

A St. Paul carman, who recently lost one of his horses, of which he was very fond, has been made insane by the chaffing of his acquaintances, who told him that he had killed the animal by over-driving him. He is continually dreading that he is to be hanged for murdering his horse, and it has been found necessary to place him in the jail.

One of the active ones in the woman's suffrage movement in San Francisco has sent to the County Clerk a dashing protest, of which this is a copy: "I am a tax-payer. Taxation without representation is —— Tyranny. I am taxed to support this Government, am made amenable to its laws, yet denied a voice in the framing of those laws—which is ——Injustice."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is less confident of the result of the election in California than the Sacramento *Union*. It says the leaders of both parties are working like beavers, and while the Republicans are more aggressive than their opponents, it will be a closely-contested election; and granting that the odds are just now in favor of Republicans, the fact must not be lost sight of that Democrats of late have been rather numerous on election day.

Most of the Democratic papers of Georgia and Alabama are still excitedly discussing the political situation, and denouncing the proposed "surrender to the Radicals." In a temperate article on the question, the Savannah *Republican* says this: "We believe that more prominence has been given to the 'New Departure,' as it is familiarly called, than it really deserves by these untimely discussions, and as the illustrious gentleman with whom it is said to have originated has passed away, let us say 'peace to his manes,' and at the same time let the departure follow him, and peace be with it also."

A double murder was committed in the Infirmary of Guernsey County, Ohio, on Thursday last, a demented pauper, named BERRY, breaking out of his room and with a short board striking two of his fellow-inmates on the head, killing them almost instantly. One of his victims was a woman. The scene was a frightful one, as he stood brandishing his club over their prostrate and bleeding forms, and the other half-frantic inmates screamed with terror. With great difficulty he was restrained from further violence.

A Maine paper relates a little romance, which is probably not founded on fact, but is pleasant reading nevertheless. It is to the effect that a New-York millionaire, who is spending the Summer with his wife and daughter at one of the Dirigo State's most noted watering-places, was called away on business last week, and before going gave his daughter some $300 as pin money. This did the daughter promptly send to her lover in this City, with a request that he should present himself forthwith. Thus advised, so he acted, and on arriving he and his true love hied them away to a clergyman and were made one. And now they await the paternal blessing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new........113⅜	100 Phenix Bank........107½
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........113⅜	10 Continental Bank. 99½
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113⅝	100 Quicksilver Pf.... 20
10,000 Va. St. 7s, new.. 64½	500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 49⅝
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 98⅝	10 do............ 49¾
8,000 do........... 98⅝	1500 do.........b. c. 50
14,000 Erie 4th M...... 89½	100 do............ 50⅛
6,000 do........... 90	1500 do............ 50⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 88½	600 do............ 50
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 77½	600 West. U. Tel...... 61⅜
9,000 B'ville & So. Ill. M. 8s, S. F. Bs. 96½	200 do............ 61⅛
5,000 Gt. West. 2d. M. 87	300 N. Y. C. & H. R... 97⅝
4,000 N. J. Cen. new bds.........b3.101⅜	300 Erie............. 30⅛
10,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d.100	300 Reading........s60.114
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st bds............91½	5 L. S. & M. S........110
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds.103	100 do............109⅛
10,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv..........95½	400 Cleve. & Pitts....118
20 Am. Ex. Bank....117½	200 Chi. & N. W...... 69⅛
25 Hanover Bank....106	10 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 92
	300 Tol., W. & W...... 63
	100 Chi., B. & Q......143
	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 71
	45 New-Jersey R....125
	100 Del., Lack. & W..108⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........c.113⅛	300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 49⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s Cur....116⅝	200 do............ 50⅝
10,000 do...........116¾	100 do..........s4. 49⅜
18,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 96	1000 do............ 49⅜
20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs 93½	200 Harlem.........128⅜
	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....118

MONDAY, AUG. 21—A. M.

In general business the past week developed a very fair measure of activity, with quite liberal dealings in the leading articles of the Import list, especially in Dry Goods, Coffee, Metals, and East India Goods. Values were well supported as a rule, and, in the instance of Coffee, a further slight advance was established on favorable reports from Rio and Fall purchases here for distribution. The sugar trade picked up a little toward the close, and gave promise of increased animation before the end of the current month. Refiners were in more need of stock of good quality, which was held with more confidence. The entries of Foreign Goods at the port were to the specie value of $7,168,065, and pretty evenly divided between Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The amount marketed through the week was, however, much heavier, judging by the receipts from Customs, which reached the large sum of $4,407,735. The Gold Interest disbursements of the Treasury Office were only $491,512. The export movement was more satisfactory in the Cotton line, the shipments hence having been respectable in amount, and, under the later Liverpool reports, prices rallied a trifle on Friday. The foreign call for Breadstuffs was active, and helped to strengthen values materially, though the hardening tendency of ocean freights was against free shipments. Tobacco was also in more request, and more extensive engagements were reported for European ports. The Provision interest was depressed, with a moderate inquiry for Lard, Bacon and Cheese from export buyers. The last weekly return of Produce exports gave a currency footing of $3,959,636.

The financial event of the past week was the formal notification of the American and European combinations of Bankers, through the general agency of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of their large subscription to the Funding Five per Cent. Loan of the United States. The first installments—Ten Millions here and Fifteen Millions in Europe—have been followed by Three to Four Millions further from the Banks here, and will be succeeded now by a steady flow of subscriptions, and conversion of Six per Cent. Five Twenties, from the same sources. The books for public subscription in Europe will be opened for three days in this week, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the announcement of this fact on Saturday morning was followed by the immediate tender of rather more than Eight Millions, which will of course be entered on the same terms as others arriving on the days announced. It will not be surprising to see the amount required more than subscribed for. The sudden appearance of brilliant success for this Five ⅌ cent. loan, after some weeks of comparative quiet, and especially its measure of success in Europe, has opened the eyes of our people generally to clearer perceptions of the facilities that lie within the reach of the credit of the United States. A general expression has been current that the United States ought to get money on better terms than Six ⅌ cent. interest, but could not, and popular reasoning was content with this. It is now seen that there is money ready, in free supply, at Five ⅌ cent., and, if we may venture to draw one practical inference from certain expressions in the way of criticism upon the present arrangement of the loan, it would be that there is also an abundant supply in store, waiting to be lent to this Government as low as Four ⅌ cent., if the length of the obligations is made satisfactory. The immediate question, however, is the disposal of the remnant of the $200,000,000 Five ⅌ cent., offered by themselves; and the signs are that we shall soon have to report this part of the Funded Loan closed out.

The market for the Public Funds has been strengthened by the success of the New Fives, and we can quote Sixes of 1881 and Currency Sixes as the most marked instances. The former—the only long-dated Gold Bond at Six ⅌ cent.—has advanced this week from 117¾ to 119¾, though receding to 119¼ at the close. The Currency Bonds—the long date of which (as they were a thirty-year obligation) attracts attention—have moved up from 115 to 116¼, the accrued interest always added.

Of the Five-twenties, it is chiefly to be noted that they tend more to equality among themselves, the differences being now mainly connected with the date at which the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered by law to deal with them. The 1862s have scarcely varied through the week, and the 1864s and Old 1865s have approached them more closely; while the later issues have all stiffened about a quarter ⅌ cent., and rise in price as they lengthen in date. The Ten-forties are about one ⅌ cent. higher on the week.

The Stock market generally passed a dull week, though enlivened by a stormy movement in Pacific Mail, which advanced, with enormous transactions, from 49¾ to 52¼, from which point it has fallen to 48¼, and is dull again. Of the wicked attempt to influence the price by a story of the destruction of the *Henry Chauncey* by fire, we spoke at the time, noting the very proper action of the Company's officers in offering a large reward for the detection of the forger. Western Union had its run of excitement, from 60¼ up to 62¼; but at this point too much stock was brought out, and 61¼ is as much as we can quote for it at the end of the week. North-western, in like manner, advanced from 68¾ to 70¾, but has receded to 69¼. The proper *following* of purchasers has failed to answer to the appeals of the leaders in the speculation. The excitement in Union Pacific has quieted down a good deal, and the range of prices was 32@32¼@31¾. An unexplained decline of one ⅌ cent. in New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and a fall of one ⅌ cent. in Reading, in sympathy with the Philadelphia market, complete the list of noteworthy changes. As a whole, the market has not gained ground. In State and Railroad Bonds there is little to note; the improvement of Central Pacifics from 98¼ to a shade above 100 is the only change that strikes us.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,137,032
Decrease in Specie	2,962,944
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,201,900
Decrease in Deposits	3,987,810
Decrease in Circulation	37,857

	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 19, '71.	Aug. 12, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,600
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$85,162,000	$88,425,600	$88,425,600
Loans	275,772,982	304,587,429	302,400,397
Gold and Gold Notes	21,733,346	9,408,805	12,361,749
Other Legal Tenders	50,853,286	70,098,500	72,390,400
Deposits	205,581,318	247,257,470	251,245,280
Circulation	32,839,567	30,247,552	30,285,409
In Sub-Treasury	80,348,529	73,129,674	70,790,205

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 12, '71.	Aug. 19, '71.	Aug. 20, '70.
Deposits	$251,245,280	$247,257,470	$205,581,318
Circulation	30,285,409	30,247,552	32,839,567
Total	$281,530,689	$277,505,022	$238,370,885
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$70,382,672	$69,376,255	$59,592,721
Gold & Greenbacks	84,752,149	79,507,305	71,086,632
Excess	$14,369,477	$10,131,050	$11,493,911
Rate for money	3@4 ⅌ ct.	3 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.

The Bank statement of Saturday showed a general falling off in the averages, other than Loans, which latter were increased $2,137,032. The heaviest loss was in the item of Deposits, which were cut down nearly four millions. The Specie item was nearly three millions less, due mainly to the very heavy Customs drain, which was close on four and a half millions for the week. The loss of legal-tender reserve was $2,291,000. A slight contraction in the item of circulation was reported. The Treasury Office, on the other hand, closed the week with its coin balance up to $63,885,000, and its currency reserve to $9,244,673. On Thursday, Government marketed a million of Gold at 112.32@112.40, receiving proposals to the large amount of $6,369,000. It had bought in on the preceding day a million of Five-twenties at 112.12@112.24, out of an aggregate offering of $1,770,000.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,168,065, as against $5,377,794 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,959,636, against $3,288,748 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $647,340, against $2,284,637 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,407,735.

The gold values of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	July 15	$6,726,295
February	32,992,723	July 22	6,094,317
March	38,448,670	July 29	8,205,362
April	32,634,773	Aug. 5	6,441,584
May	34,146,019	Aug. 12	9,680,472
June	30,246,411	Aug. 19	7,168,065
July 8	6,696,248		
Total since Jan. 1			$248,284,315
Same date 1870			189 248,126
Increase in 1871			$59,016,189

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	July 12	$4,903,228
February	18,739,742	July 19	4,440,652
March	22,139,322	July 26	5,272,396
April	18,930,074	Aug. 2	4,277,661
May	18,019,785	Aug. 9	5,200,713
June	18,596,138	Aug. 16	3,959,636
July 5	2,733,930		
Total since Jan. 1			$146,050,362
Same date 1870			114,357,513
Increase in 1871			$31,692,849
Gold, Aug. 19, 1871			112¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 20, 1870			114⅛ ⅌ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	July 8	$1,710,666
February	4,022,066	July 15	1,962,814
March	7,569,880	July 22	1,478,859
April	9,593,029	July 29	1,053,584
May	9,615,698	Aug. 5	565,675
June	8,604,738	Aug. 12	727,500
July 1	3,125,797	Aug. 19	647,340
Total since Jan. 1			$52,827,857
Same date 1870			42,197,511
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,629,346

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,326,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
Aug. 5	3,108,797	Aug. 5	705,161
Aug. 12	3,551,789	Aug. 12	675,968
Aug. 19	4,407,735	Aug. 19	491,512
Total, 1871	$101,984,954	Total, 1871	$61,090,565
Total, 1870	86,793,740	Total, 1870	62,192,466

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 20, '70.
American Gold	112¾@112⅛@113⅛@112¾	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114⅛@115@114⅝	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113⅛@113⅝@113⅜	110⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	113⅛@113⅛@114⅛	108⅛
Cen. Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	98⅛@100⅛	....
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	88@88⅛	82⅛
New-York Central	98⅛@98⅛@97⅛	95
New-York Central Scrip	94⅛@94⅛@93⅛	90⅛
Rock Island	108⅛@108⅛@108@108⅛	113⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛@109⅛@109⅛	92⅛
N. W. Common	69⅛@70⅛@69⅛	82⅛
N. W. Preferred	91⅛@92@91⅛	85⅛
Reading	115@115⅛@114	96
Ohio and Mississippi	46@46⅛@45⅛	33⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛@61⅛@61	60⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@80@80⅛	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63@62⅛@63⅛@62⅛	51⅛
Union Pacific	32⅛@31⅛@32⅛@31⅛	....
Erie	30⅛@28⅛@30	22½

According to dispatches by Atlantic Cable, the Five ⅌ cent. Funding Loan was duly announced Saturday morning in the various European markets; subscriptions to be received on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Private advices report applications already made for upward of Eight Millions, which will be entered with such others as come in, on the days specified. It appears also that a premium of about 1¼ ⅌ cent. is already made on the Loan in London; in accordance, we presume, with the usual practice in that market of speculating upon the chances of the subscriptions. Details will not fail, we are sure, to confirm the fact that money can be had in plenty for the use of the United States Government at Five ⅌ cent.

A reaction of three-eighths ⅌ cent. from the highest point reached has occurred in our market, Saturday, upon the Gold Sixes of 1881, the sales in the afternoon being at 119¼. About an eighth ⅌ cent. decline can also be reported on the Five-twenties generally, with a very light business, and sales of New 1865s at 113¾, which is bid at the close. A few Ten-forties are offered at 114¾, with 114¼ bid; and the Currency Sixes, after standing 116¼@116⅜ at noon, are a shade easier at 116¼@116⅜. All the sales of 1867s are at the steady price of 113¾. The New Loan is quoted 112¼@112⅜, and sales of $50,000 to $100,000 have been made at 99⅞ in Gold, buyer thirty days, interest to be calculated at five ⅌ cent. instead of six, as usual. They are still offered at this, with 99¾ bid.

The Foreign Exchange market is sadly out of shape, owing to the continued and increased difficulty about cash Gold, which was counted worth a quarter ⅌ cent. for the day. Prime Sixty-day Sterling could be bought for 108⅜, payable in Gold Saturday; while for the same bills, deliverable and payable in Gold today, in the regular course of business, we can report the prices as 108⅝@108⅞. Sight bills were not so depressed, as they do not serve the same purpose, that of furnishing the seller with Gold for a convenient length of time. We may quote them as 109¼@109⅜, with nothing, or next to nothing doing. The exports of what in the returns is called Specie, amount for the week to $647,000; of which the American Gold Coin was only $31,000 for Maracaibo, and $13,000 for Liverpool. Of the remainder, $445,000 consisted of Silver Bars.

Gold was a shade easier in point of price Saturday, ranging from 112¾ to 112⅝ for sales deliverable today, that is in the "regular" way. Cash deliveries were made worth 7-32 to *one-quarter of one ⅌ cent.*; and in some exceptional cases, where the loan of Gold was accompanied by guarantee of immediate delivery, 9-32 ⅌ cent. was charged and paid. The clearings ran up more than twenty millions, under the shifting of loans which such rates necessitated, and amounted to nearly $76,000,000.

A very dull day in stocks closed the week. Pacific Mail led off Saturday morning with a fair show of animation, ranging at 50¼@49¾@50; but after the middle of the day it succumbed to the invincible dullness of the street, and closed just under 49. Union Pacific, as if in sympathy, has made a small decline for the day; say from 32¼ to 31¾. North-western opened at 69¾@69⅝, and Western Union at 61⅛@61¼; they have fluctuated very slightly, and leave off an eighth lower. For the rest of the list about the same may be said. Reading was sold down to 114, and offered at 113¾, seller sixty days. The whole market closes dull and not so steady; the Bank Statement being freely used to depress both prices and expectations.

State Bonds are dull, with the exception of Missouris, which have been in some request up to 96¼ bid. The railroad bond list is firm, with moderate transactions, and 100 still bid for Central Pacific.

Money closed easy, and offered at three per cent. on call.

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾
American Gold	112¾	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97¼	97¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	93¾	93¾
Reading	114¼	114
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108¾
North-west Common	69¾	69¾
North-west Preferred	91¼	91¼
Pacific Mail	50¼	48¾
St. Paul Preferred	80¾	80¾
St. Paul Common	61	61
Lake Shore	109¼	109¼
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Toledo and Wabash	62¾	62¾
Western Telegraph	61¼	61¾
Erie	30	30
Union Pacific	32¼	31¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Five-twenty Bonds are today selling at.......114

Central Pacific Sixes at.......100

Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes at....92 and interest

Holders of 5-20s, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest and increase their capital 14 *per cent.*, or into the Chesapeake and Ohios with an increase of 20 *per cent.*; or holders of Centrals can exchange for Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital about 7 *per cent.* The popularity of the Centrals, their availability and quick market at all money centres in the world *so soon after the completion of the road*, are very gratifying to us, and must be also to all holders of the bonds; that the same popularity and availability will attach to the Chesapeake and Ohios, and that they will command equal price with the Centrals in due time, we have no doubt. The near approach of the time when the Secretary of the Treasury will call in a vast amount of Five-twenties and pay them in gold, behooves all holders to be looking for new investments; and to all such we recommend the *Six per cent. Gold Bonds, principal and interest, of the* CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Length of road now building, 427 miles.

Finished and running, 227 miles.

Additional to be completed by Oct. 1, ninety-five miles.

Leaving 105 miles, which will be completed as soon as 5,000 men can do it.

Total amount of this loan, $15,000,000.

Total cost of road, depots, equipments, &c., $30,000,000.

The amount remaining unsold, about $7,000,000, will soon be absorbed. They are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ 7.30 GOLD LOAN.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres to each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7.30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their income interest nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7.30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia or Washington.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., }
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. }

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 6s,
FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

THIRD MONDAY CALENDAR.

The following are the preferred motions:

Class No. 1.

Nos.
1—Sarony vs. Howland.

Class No. 2.

2—Williamson vs. Rogers.
3—Hunt et al. vs. Cann.
4—Lewenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
5—Swift vs. Lynes.
6—In re Will of DeForest.

Class No. 3.

7—Williamson vs. Rogers.
8—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Miller et al.
9—Hutlinger vs. McNally et al.
10—Pacific Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy et al.
11—Metcalf vs. Eaton.
12—Rosenbaum vs. Kelly et al.

Class No. 4.

13—Thatcher et al. vs. Jones.
14—Hutlinger vs. McNally.
15—Howe Machine Co. vs. Buckingham, &c.
16—Furniss vs. Mott et al.
17—Bronson vs. Townsend et al.
18—Simon vs. Gotthold et al.
19—Fuentes vs. Fortune et al.

Class No. 5.

20—Godfrey vs. Tully.

Class No. 6.

21—Roberts vs. Garvy.
22—Kinhel vs. Peterson et al.
23—Lee vs. Cheseborer.

Class No. 7.

24—Briggs vs. Weeks et al.
25—Sherman vs. Finley et al.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Hides, No.	280
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Hides, bales	424
Cotton, bales	796	Leather, sides	20,425
Copper, cakes	163	Moss, bales	49
Dried Fruit, pkgs	200	Tar, bbls	20
Eggs, bbls	983	Resin, bbls	332
Flour, bbls	8,858	Oil-cake, pkgs	330
Wheat, bushels	86,978	Pork, pkgs	362
Corn, bushels	177,770	Cut-meats, pkgs	267
Oats, bushels	147,450	Grease, pkgs	48
Rye, bushels	450	Lard, pkgs	967
Malt, bushels	13,950	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	450	Butter, pkgs	1,539
Flax-seed, bags	215	Cheese, pkgs	9,245
Beans, bbls	55	Tallow, pkgs	14
Peas, bushels	2,293	Starch, boxes	2,375
Peas, bbls	73	Tobacco, hhds	994
Corn-meal, bbls	1,245	Tobacco, bxs and cs	77
Corn-meal, bags	200	Whisky, bbls	766
Hemp, bales	8	Wool, bales	176
Hope, bales	94		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—725 bales Cotton, 43 pkgs. Sewing-Machines, 22,844 boxes Cheese, 16 boxes Ore, 598 boxes Bacon, 400 pkgs. Butter, 50 cases Lard.

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—21 casks Bark, 1,894 bales Cotton, 23,303 bushels corn, 28,282 bushels Wheat, 150 boxes Bacon, 9,248 boxes Cheese, 131 boxes Clocks, 144 tcs. Lard, 976 pkgs. Butter.

By the ship *Therese*, for Liverpool—124 bales Cotton, 21,048 bushels Wheat, 339 bbls. Resin, 8,200 bushels Corn, 80 hhds. Tobacco, 4,800 Staves.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Flour, 464 hhds. Tobacco, 42 tcs. Tobacco, 941 bales Cotton, 50,098 bushels Wheat, 19,380 bushels Corn, 3,300 Staves, 379 Hides, 65 bales Hides.

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—5,859 boxes Cheese, 943 bales Cotton, 40 bbls. Pork, 123 tcs. Beef, 15 bbls. Flour, 22 pkgs. Lard, 28 tcs. Lard, 320 pkgs. Butter, 720 boxes Bacon, 133 pkgs. Leather Bellies, 29,918 bushels Corn, 17 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bbls. Tongues.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—706 pkgs. Butter, 15,155 bushels Wheat, 16 casks Sperm-oil, 106 bbls. Sperm-oil, 31 boxes Bacon, 4,715 boxes Cheese, 3,783 bbls. Flour, 7,792 bushels Corn, 100 bags Oil-cake, 22 bbls. Starch, 140 tcs. Lard, 112 bags Waste, 35 bbls. Lard-oil, 15 boxes Shoulders.

By the bark *Zedora*, for Gloucester—15,096 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Palma*, for Cork and orders—11,525 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Anna Walsh*, for Cork and orders—27,863 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Lizzie Fennell*, for Antwerp—54,075 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Resin, 425 casks Tallow, 100 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark *J. Kepler*, for Bremen—4,525 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Everhard Delius*, for Bremen—3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—230 bales Tobacco, 342 hhds. Tobacco, 150 bbls. dried Apples, 720 tcs. Lard, 235 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 500 bags Clover-seed, 22 logs Wood, 8,441 bushels Rye.

By the brig *Daisy*, for Truro—220 bbls. Oil-cake, 8,265 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Rhona*, for Gibraltar—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 155 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Galofre*, for Alicante—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 7,400 cases Petroleum.

COTTON—The market has been reported dull since our last, with less buoyancy noted in prices; sales, 391 bales, for early delivery, including 84 bales to shippers, 290 bales to spinners, and 17 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a less active movement, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but closing stronger, with sales reported of 7,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 200 bales at 17⅛c.; September, 200 bales at 17⅜c., 200 bales at 17 13-16c., 300 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17 11-16c., 200 bales at 17⅝c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅝c., 1,000 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 17 9-16c.; January, 100 bales at 17¾c. And to-day, for August, 200 bales at 17 7-16c., 300 bales at 17⅜c.; September, 900 bales at 17⅝c., 200 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17½c.; September, October and November, 100 bales each, at 17½c., together; October, 800 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17½c.; November, 100 bales at 17½c.; January, 100 bales at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.56c.; September, 17.92c.; October, 17.90c.; November, 17.80c.; December, 17.69c.; January, 18.00c. The receipts at this port today were 796 bales, including 245 bales from Savannah, 335 bales from Charleston, and 216 bales by railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Low Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18⅛
Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more firmness on quite moderate offerings, but the demand has been slow and unsatisfactory for other than desirable lots of shipping extras, which have been scarce and in pretty fair request on the basis of $5 40@$5 65 for fair to very good, for prompt, August and early September delivery, within which range some 4,500 bbls. have been disposed of. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $4 65@$5 20; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$5 65; very good to fancy at $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 75, ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 75@$4 65
Sour Flour	4 20@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 20
Extra State	5 25@ 6 45
Extra City, shipping brands	5 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 35@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 85@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been quiet, since our last, within our previous range, with sales since our last of 675 bbls. at $4 [illegible] 30 for poor to good, and $6 30@$9 75, for good to very choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $3 85@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 380 bbls. Corn-meal has been fairly active at $3 30@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat, for prompt delivery, has been in reduced stock, and, under the more favorable foreign advices, has been quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, but has been less active, buyers having shown less willingness to operate with freedom at the advanced figures. For forward delivery rather more liberal offerings have been reported, particularly of Spring, giving purchasers the advantage toward the close, but without leading to much business. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 52; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45 for ordinary to prime New Red, and $1 46@$1 50 for good to prime New Amber do.; $1 30@$1 38½ for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, from cars, at $1 38@$1 38½; No. 2 Spring at $1 34½@$1 37 for fair ordinary to choice, afloat; soft do., $1 15@$1 33½; No. 2 Spring, seller September, reported at $1 32; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 43½; New White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 44@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. ....Corn has been in more active request, chiefly for home trade purposes, though partly for shipment and on speculative account, closing firmly at an advance of about 1c. a bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 251,000 bushels, part from store, at 65c.@67½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66½c.@67c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 67c. for prime, dry, afloat; 65c.@66c. for steamer grades; 67½c. for high Mixed; 69c.@71c. for Yellow Western, nominally 73c.@76c. for White Western....Rye has been quite sparingly sought after, since our last, but holders have shown confidence, and there has been no pressure of stock on the market. From cars, Western was selling at 75c.@78c. ⅌ bushels....Barley continues dull and nominal....Barley-malt has been inactive at $1 25@$1 40 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been moderately active, and with less urgent offerings of stock, prices have been quoted firmer. The trade demand has been very good for the better grades of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,500 bushels at 42c.@48½c. for poor to choice New Mixed Western; 38c.@45c. for new Black; 45c.@50c. for ordinary to choice new White Western and White Ohio; and 38c.@40c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 15 bbls. Flour, 99,428 bushels Wheat, and 80,801 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 3,783 bbls. Flour, 15,155 bushels Wheat, and 7,792 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 15,096 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; 11,525 bushels Wheat and 27,863 bushels Corn for Cork and orders; 54,075 bushels Wheat for Antwerp; 8,265 bushels Wheat for Truro; and 8,441 bushels Rye for Bremen. The week's export clearances for European port include 15,086 bbls. Flour, 522,291 bushels Wheat, 307,364 bushels Corn, and 17,809 bushels Rye. The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 18, 1871:

Corn—Ella F. Davis, A. H. Burch, John Cody, Margaretta, Martha Davison, Frederick Mayer, Myron & Henry, Eugenie, Henry C. Robe, C. H. Gifford, Carrie, Oliver Breed, A. T. Briggs, I Don't Know, Buffalo; Tom Van Buren, E. L. Lewis, Oswego.

Lumber—Henry & Helen, Lyons Falls; L. A. Card, Ella Depuy, Minrosa, Smith & Post, J. Isabella, Fort Sumpter, Sheridan, J. L. Sharp, William Crocker, E. M. Covill, Oswego; D. Moore, Jr., Rome; H. Moore, Chas. Smith, Buffalo.

Salt—J. B. Wyant, Uno, Flora Teeter, Don Paterson, Syracuse; James Richmond, Salina.

Ashes—D. G. Hewitt, Jr., Oswego.

Wheat—Carrie L. Casler, W. H. Cornes, J. W. Raven, L. J. Peck, N. J. Clute, M. J. Glenn, Buffalo; O. F. Gaylord, Pierre L. Pierce, Oswego.

Oil—Lockport, Uncle Bill, Buffalo.

Staves—George Abbe, Colonel Ellsworth, Capitola, George J. Whitney, Buffalo.

Coal—T. T. Brewster, Geneva.

Flour—Wm. Guest, Jr., Buffalo.

HIDES—The advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers on most kinds of stock, but the demand has been slow and business light. The week's receipts have been 87,565 Hides and 112 bales do.; sales, 27,780 Hides and 65 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., 25½c.@26c.; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 650 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 21 lbs.; 1,350 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Kips, 11 lbs.; 2,400 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs.; 150 Dry Payta, 28 lbs.; 580 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs.; 5,000 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs.; 400 Dry-salted Texas, 20 lbs.; 400 Dry-salted Matamoras, 28 lbs.; 65 bales Dead Green Cow, 9½@10 lbs., private terms; 1,030 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20½ lbs., 21½c.; 550 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; 2,100 Dry Bogota, 19@20 lbs., 20c.@20½c.; 1,100 Dry-salted Savanilla, 32 lbs., 13c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 1,650 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 191,000 Hides and 1,592 bales, (same time last year, 167,400 Hides and 737 bales,) as follows: 58,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 80,400 Dry Montevideo, 13,800 Dry Rio Grande, 9,500 Dry Minas, 5,600 Dry Central American, 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 6,100 Dry Tampico, 500 Dry Batavia Buffalo, 5,500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 8,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,407 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 185 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet at about former prices; sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 80, and 300 bbls. Pale at $7 ⅌ 280 lbs. Receipts, 332 bbls.; exports, 994 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in rather light request, but quoted steadier at 52c.@52½c.; sales, 100 bbls., to arrive, at 52c. ⅌ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@52½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, continues in fair request at 13¾c.@14c., closing with 14c. as the current quotation, ⅌ gallon; sales, 2,400 bbls. on private terms. ....Shipping Crude has been quiet at 17½c.@18c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were maintained on a less active market. Refined Oil has been in fair demand, at about firm prices, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, on private terms, 24½c. having been the current quotation in the open market; 2,000 bbls. do., October and November, at 25c.; 2,000 bbls. do., remainder of the year, at 25½c. buyer, and 24½c. seller. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. Standard White, September, at 24⅛c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,250 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand at 27¾c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet and quoted firm on the basis of 9½c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence have been 8,125 bbls. and 300 cases Refined Petroleum for Bremen, 8,000 cases do. for Gibraltar, 1,000 bbls. and 7,400 cases do. for Alicante. And from Philadelphia, 55,991 gallons do. for Marseilles.

PROVISIONS—Business in all kinds of Pork has been on a restricted scale. Mess has been held more firmly on less urgent offerings, but has been quiet. Other kinds have met with little favor from buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 bbls., in lots, at $13 37@$13 50 for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for new City Mess and Thin Mess; $10 25@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a slow demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 37½, seller September and October; sales have been reported of 750 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and more demand, ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been very dull at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams; 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ lb....Bacon has been in slack demand at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales 140 pkgs.... Lard has been held with rather more confidence, and has been in less liberal supply. The demand, however, has been quite moderate for home use and for export; sales have been reported of 475 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8½c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for Western Steam; 9½c.@9½c. for New to arrive, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City. Also 1,500 tcs. prime Steam, including seller November, December and January at 9 7-16c., and seller January at 9½c.; and 200 tcs. prime steam, Chicago delivery, at 8½c. ⅌ lb.... Beef has been very sparingly dealt in at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues very quiet at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and heavy at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl....Butter has been generally dull, since our last, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,539 pkgs....Cheese has been in quite moderate request at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,245 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been very dull, with sales reported of 3,000 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Texas. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 37c.@39c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 39c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been in fair request, but with a fair offering of stock, prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 250 bales Mexicans, on private terms. Receipts 90 bales Calcutta, 104 do. Payta, 6 do. Maracaibo, and 53 do. Mexican, via New-Orleans. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 37c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 35c.@40c.; Patna, each, 42c.@44c., currency.

SUGARS—The market has been firm, but quiet, since our last, for Raw stock, which has been offered less freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 hhds., including 321 hhds. refining Cuba, within the quoted range, for fair to good; 51 hhds. St. Croix, at 9½c.; 65 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10c.@10½c., and 13 hhds. Demerara at 12c.; also, 1,534 boxes Clayed Havana, (Nos. 10½@11,) at 9½c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9½c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8½c.@9½c.; and grocery from 9½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been quoted stronger, on a moderately active inquiry, ranging from 10½c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand for Tallow has been fairly active at uniform rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 250,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime Western and City; also, 87,000 lbs. Stearine, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply, and quoted lower on a less confident demand; sales 270 bbls., in lots, at 94c.@95c., mostly at 94c., ⅌ gallon, which was the current quotation at the close.

FREIGHTS—There has been less call for room since our last, and business both on berth and charter has been on a restricted scale. The offerings of room have been moderate, and ship-owners have been firm in their views as to rates. Grain and Petroleum vessels have been moderately sought after. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 285 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ⅌ lb.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8¾d., in bags; 7,800 bushels Corn, by steam, at 9d.; 1,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, (re-let room,) at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, part at 35s.; 180 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 85 bbls. Fish-oil, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 26s. 3d. ⅌ ton; and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. ⅌ standard bushel. For Belfast, an American bark, of 660 tons register, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 10½d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10d. ⅌ bushel. For Rotterdam, an American bark, of 681 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Continental ports direct, a British bark, of 473 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; and (reported) a Dutch ship, of 1,100 tons register, with a full cargo of Grain, at equal to about 11d. ⅌ bushel, in bags. For direct ports in the German Baltic, a North German bark, of 383 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d., and another, of 374 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. do at 7s. ⅌ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian, bark, of — tons register, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 27c. to a single port in Italy, 30c. to do. in Spain, and 35c. to Venice or Trieste. For the Mediterranean, an American brig, of 454 tons register, (now at Boston,) hence with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, and the balance of cargo do., in cases, on private terms. For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, of 370 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For the Windward Islands and back, a schooner of 101 tons, and another of 109 tons register, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced 2½c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 09¾@$1 09½, seller August; $1 05¾, seller September; in the afternoon active and firm at $1 09¾@$1 10, seller August; $1 05½@$1 05¾, seller September; $1 03½, seller all the year. CORN easier; No. 2 Mixed, 44¼c.@44¾c., cash or seller August; in the afternoon firm at 44¾c.@45c., seller August; 43c. bid, seller September. OATS steady; No. 2, 29¾c.@30c. RYE firmer; No. 2, 57c.@58c. BARLEY more active; No. 2 Spring, 61c. HIGHWINES quiet at 89c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $12@$12 12½ cash; $12 25 seller September. LARD, 8½c.@8¾c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, loose, 4¾c.@4½c. HOGS less active; declined 5c.@10c. on light lots; steady on heavy lots at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE dull and weak; $2 50@$5 60. FREIGHTS firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 202,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 225,000 bushels Corn, 94,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT held higher, but inactive. CORN dull; sales, 2,400 bushels at 60c.; 1,200 bushels at 60½c.; 1,200 bushels at 61c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c., Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c., to New-York, 40c., to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—13,500 bushels Wheat, 929,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—8,300 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Rye, 1,481,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—FLOUR closed more active; choice Superfine Winter, $5. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; better for inspected lots; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 42½c.; Mixed, sacked, 45c.@46c. OATS—Demand light; holders firm; Mixed bulk, sacked, 31c.@32c.; do., sacked, 36c.@37c. BARLEY quiet; Prime Spring, 75c. RYE dull; Prime, 57½c. WHISKY dull at 90c. TOBACCO active and steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK—No sales; offered freely at $12 50. BACON lower; considerable activity; Shoulders 6c.@6½c.; Clear Rib sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD quiet; refined on orders, 10½c. LIVE HOGS and CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, and 1,300 bushels Barley. COTTON unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales 96 hhds. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Extra Family, in round lots, $5 50. WHEAT strong; good inquiry; order on market for choice; sales on arrival at $1 10@$1 20 for choice Red and White. CORN quiet; choice shelled and ear bulk salable at 55c., on arrival. OATS—New, 35c.@38c., bulk, 40c. from store. RYE quiet; new, 73c.@77c. BARLEY quiet; new, 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS—Small business; small order demand. PORK, $13. BACON—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured canvassed packed at 15c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. LARD, 10c.@11c. WHISKY quiet at 90c.@91c. COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 207,000 bushels; Oats, 147,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 113,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by rail—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. FLOUR steady; city trade only. WHEAT firm; sales, 24,500 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN dull and lower; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55½c., and 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 56c. OATS inactive, and nominally 39c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. PORK and Lard dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES quiet; nominally 93c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 24½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 27; No. 1 Red, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 17; Rejected do., $1. CORN unchanged and quiet; high Mixed, 51c.; low Mixed, 50c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 34c.; Rejected, 30c. FREIGHTS dull and lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c.@7½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and lower; Double Extra, $6 12½; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50. CORN in good supply; Mixed, 60c.; White, 65c.@70c. OATS firm at 49c.@50c. HAY and BRAN unchanged. PORK dull and lower; sales at $13 87½c. BACON dull and easier; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 8c.@8½c. LARD quiet and unchanged. WHISKY, 90c.@$1. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122¾; New-York sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 112¾. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 16¾c.@17½c.; net receipts, 345 bales; gross, 785 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,400 bales; stock, 32,032 bales.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—FLOUR and GRAIN—Market steady with moderate demand. PROVISIONS quiet and weak; hardly anything done; dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. PORK held at $12 50. LARD, 8½c. Bulk MEATS, 5c.@5¼. BACON—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 90c. COTTON—Market depressed; prices declining; Middling, 17½c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN heavy, 58c.@59c. OATS scarce and firm, 44c.@45c. PORK dull and unsettled, $12 75. LARD dull and nominal. BACON dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 6½c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 8c. COTTON firm, Middling, 17c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 45c. RESIN firm; $2 25 for strained; $4 50 for No. 1; $2 55 for No. 2; and $6 for pale. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $3 45 for Yellow Dip. TAR steady at $2 55. COTTON dull; Middling, 17½c.; stock, 599 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—WHEAT without decided change; sales, 7,390 bushels Diehl, delivered in Troy, at $1 53. RYE nominally 85c. CORN steady; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 68c., delivered and in store and afloat at East Albany; held here at 66c.@67c. OATS dull; held at 45c. for No. 1 New Western.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 11½; No. 1, $1 12. OATS lower; No. 2 29½. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 45c. RYE scarce; No. 1, 57c.; No. 2 lower, 61c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 28,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; declined 1c.; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 24; 9,000 bushels No. 2 do., $1 20. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull; 38c. on the spot. PETROLEUM unchanged and dull.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; Extra, $1 34; No. 1 White, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 25½. CORN dull. OATS weaker.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Nothing doing; Low Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 44 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,659 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 16⅞c.@17c.; receipts, 10 bales; sales, 80 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 19.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 67 bales; exports, coastwise, 139 bales; stock, 379 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 108 bales; stock, 9,968 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.@17c.; net receipts, 97 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,840 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 43 bales; sales, 53 bales; stock, 1,065 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,434 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,356 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts of the week, 184 bales; gross, 285 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 250 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and account. American Securities opened: 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93⅛; '65s, 93⅛; '67s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 91.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—French Rentes are quoted 55f. 72c.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 91.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—11½ A. M.—COTTON opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 5d. for Red Western Spring; Oats, 3s. 2d. ⅌ bushel. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—Evening.—Common RESIN, 7s. 9d.@8s. ⅌ cwt. CLOVER-SEED, 48s. ⅌ cwt. LINSEED OIL, £32@£33 5s.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The testimony in the Communist trials at Versailles is in, and argument for the prosecution will begin today. The deaths in Paris last week were 828, including one from cholera. The German troops are withdrawing from the Paris forts. The Army bill, making military service compulsory, and no substitutes permitted, has been recommended to the French Assembly for adoption.

The European Press comments on the new United States loan are very favorable, and already large applications have been filed in advance of the opening of the books.

Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, is expected in Madrid on Friday next. In the forthcoming budget the estimates for the support of the Church and public worship will be reduced. GOMEZ PULLIDO has been appointed Captain-General of the Island of Porto Rico.

It is reported in London that Russia has become alarmed, as the result of the late war places that Power in the position France was in after the battle of Sadowa. The cholera has appeared on the German side of the Russian frontier. The Roumania question is progressing favorably toward a peaceful solution.

The Swiss Government have appointed M. JACQUES STAEMPLI (formerly President of the Swiss Confederation) as its arbitrator under the Washington Treaty.

Gen. GARIBALDI has almost entirely recovered from his recent illness.

GENERAL.

PAUL PICARD, Chief of the Hurons of Lorette, near Quebec, Canada, whose Indian name means "Good Swimmer," died at Lorette on the 15th inst. at the advanced age of eighty-three. In 1812 he served as guide to the One Hundred and Fourth British Regiment on their march from Halifax to Quebec, for which service he was awarded a medal by the English Government.

The attendance at the Saratoga races, Saturday, was immense. For the great hurdle-race seven horses started. The favorite, *Vesuvius*, was the winner. *Astronomer* was several lengths ahead at the middle of the last mile, but his rider was thrown; the horse went on, and came in second. Time, 3:58. In the second race of two-and-three-quarter miles, *Longfellow* galloped over the course with no contestant. The third race of one and a half miles was won by *Barney Williams*, in a close struggle with *Climax* second, and *Midday* third. Time, 2:38.

Abbé MIEL, (CHARLES FRANCIS BONAVENTURA,) who has held a distinguished position in Paris, being one of the prelates in the Madeleine, has recently renounced his connection with the Romish Church, and after due probation, as required by the canons, has been received into the Protestant Episcopal Church, and been assigned by Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to a French Mission in Philadelphia.

The Board of Inspectors appointed by Secretary BOUTWELL to inquire into the cause of the *Westfield* explosion, have made their report, in which they exculpate Inspector MATHEWS from all blame, and recommend that each steamer have on board a supervising engineer and a Captain.

FRANK HEIDLENBERGER, who had been convicted of a felonious assault in Memphis, Tenn., was yesterday shot dead in the State Prison, while quarreling with the Warden, on his entrance to the institution. One of the guard interfered and killed the convict.

Gen. ROSWELL RANDALL, father of Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, died at his residence in Cortland on Friday morning. He completed his eighty-fifth year Aug. 13, and at that time was in good health.

The 5 P. M. freight-train from Palmer, Conn., on the New-London Northern Railroad, met with an accident in Norwich on Saturday in trying to make a "flying switch" with two few brakemen, by which ten cars were wrecked, and one man, JNO. GILMOUR, had his shoulder broken.

An unknown man, supposed to be an emigrant, fell between the cars at New-London, Conn., yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

Purser JAMES W. WILSON, of steam-ship *North America*, from Rio Janeiro, &c., will please accept our thanks for favors received.

The heaviest storm experienced in many years in Charleston, S. C., ended there yesterday morning, eight and a half inches of rain having fallen in forty-eight hours. A severe gale succeeded the storm. A heavy gale and rain-storm prevailed through Friday and Saturday at Savannah, Ga., and much damage was done to the railroads, interrupting travel. The rice crop has sustained injury. Frost on Saturday, covered the wires on Mount Washington with ice, breaking them in several places.

Enemies in the Household.

It would seem at first sight almost impossible that there could be any division in the councils of the Republican Party at such a time as this. The people are justly alarmed at the dishonesty and corruption of that particular section of the Democrats which rules all the other sections in this State; honest Democrats themselves wish to see the Tweed-Sweeny faction overthrown. What is there to prevent this popular opinion from exercising its full force, and thus depriving the Tweed set of the support of the Legislature? Nothing but the dissensions among Republican leaders. That class of Republicans who will not be satisfied with anything short of all the Federal offices in this City, and their places under Tammany Hall likewise, seem to be preparing to throw the election into the hands of our foes, if they can manage it. The warnings are not to be misunderstood. The *Tribune* comes out with its usual acrimony and deliberate disregard of truth to the defense of its Tammany-Republican associates. It says that two, possibly four, Republican members could have been returned to the Assembly from New-York City last Fall, "but for the shameful and barefaced connivance of Republican factionists, abetted and encouraged by the TIMES." Such a statement as this, so utterly opposed to the facts, could only have been prompted by one of those outbursts of ill-temper from which the wisest of philosophers have not always been free. We are within the recollection of our readers when we assert that we fought steadfastly for Republican successes last Fall. It was the common saying then, among all classes of people, that the TIMES had made the only fight which was made at all, and that the *Tribune* merely stood by with buckets of cold water for the parties engaged. Senator FENTON at the same time went about giving up the election beforehand. It was the *Tribune's* own friends—the Marshall O. Roberts's and others—who worked for Tammany Hall, as they have been doing ever since; and upon this question we may very safely appeal to the public, who cannot yet have forgotten the incidents to which we refer.

The *Tribune*, however, is evidently in that sort of temper which makes a man extremely anxious to find something irritating to say, even if it is untrue—it is not probable that it is perfectly satisfied with the innumerable Tammany associations which have grown up around it, and, therefore, some degree of petulance may be fairly overlooked in it. A far more important subject is that of the substantial unity of the Republican Party. We depend chiefly for our success at the next elections upon the common sense of the people themselves. The "average voter" is not anxious to get a place under Tammany; he is not anxious to defeat the nomination of GRANT in the wild hope that he could get it for himself. Men of this kind will win the elections for us. They must see very clearly the terrible danger of allowing HALL and CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY, to have the control of the Legislature next year. Outrages enough were perpetrated last session. The Two Per Cent. bill was a great fraud. The Code Amendments bill, though defended by the *World*, was one of the greatest blows at liberty of speech and opinion ever struck. But what we saw last session was as nothing compared with the plans now talked over by HALL and his friends. Their last hope is to secure the Legislature. If they can do that they are saved. They can get all the money they want, and obtain laws to cover up their past delinquencies, and to muzzle the Press. All this, and much more, would assuredly be done. To prevent so great a calamity ought to be the first aim of every Republican. If we fail, dark indeed will be the prospects for property holders in the City, and for good government in the State. The only way to make sure of winning is for the people everywhere to turn a deaf ear to the advice of Republicans who have any sort of alliance with the Tammany thieves. The Republicans of that stamp are working hard for their masters. NATHANIEL SANDS—perhaps the most dangerous enemy the Republican Party has at this moment, with a single exception—is striving night and day to win a victory for TWEED & Co. by sowing dissension in the Republican ranks. Other Tammany office-holders are seconding him. Against these intrigues we have little to oppose but the common-sense of the people, but that, we trust, will be found quite strong enough to carry the day.

"Keeping Cool."

People who are half surprised and half indignant at the violent attempts made by the City authorities to brave public opinion, and to treat the proofs of their dishonesty with the coolness of "old hands" in the dock, must keep one fact in mind. Men like HALL and CONNOLLY have always been quite aware that some day or other their operations would probably be exposed. They have doubtless often privately asked themselves what they should do when the evil day came? And their answer has been something like this: "We will simply 'cheek it out.' A community which could be so reckless of its own interests as to allow such men as we are to rule over and plunder it, is not very likely to make much of a fuss when we are found out. We have bribed, or otherwise secured, nearly the whole of the Press—that portion of it which attacks us we can misrepresent and calumniate, by inventing stories about extravagant bills and the like, until we have thoroughly thrown dust into the people's eyes. Then we will doctor up sets of figures for publication in our Corporation papers, and stand still and defy the public to do anything." Our readers will not fail to notice that the four rulers of the City have thus far pursued this policy very steadily, and with a very fair amount of success.

The confidence of Mr. OAKEY—or, to imitate his own execrable puns, Mr. *Oakum* HALL—increases as the days and weeks go by, and nothing is done. In his paper of Saturday last he is unusually cheerful. He breaks forth into riddles, verses and "leaders"—all drawn up in his usual illiterate style. It is as if he said: "I thought I had not exaggerated the blindness and folly of the dear public. They will remain our friends, and we shall continue to pick their pockets instead of being sent to another place to pick oakum." His own language, however, is far more impudent than any paraphrase of it could be, and we ask the patient taxpayer to listen to it:

> "The attack [alluding to the exposure of the frauds] has only made the officials who represent Tammany *strong throughout the nation.* The question, despite our efforts to confine it to the City, where it could be more thoroughly understood, *has assumed national proportions.* The papers of the different States, which a few weeks ago, could see no reason why Tammany should have any voice in National politics, now rise up, and with one accord, have a national voice for Tammany. *We are stronger in the country than we were* OR CARED TO *be a month ago,* when we wanted only to do good for the City. But to the many editors who have taken up logical pens in our behalf, with a strength which tells us that all local Democratic causes are worthy of all Democratic sympathy and support, we say today that one merit Tammany Hall claims—*she never forgets.* To our Democratic brethren, from the counting-houses wherein the Boston *Post* is read to the cotton-houses wherein the Mobile *Register* is canvassed for good thought, we say, you have made our cause your own, and the good that will come of it is that, whether our strength in the City be so great as to make us vain, or not, *your cause is ours.*"

No "cracksman," talking to his "pals" after a successful midnight expedition, could be in better spirits. Hear him again:

> "When at last the smoke shall clear away, it will be seen where the political sun will clearly shine, that the proudest flag of them all, waving untorn from the highest staff of the victorious army, is that which shall never cease to be borne by Tammany Hall."

This is very beautiful—and the public will doubtless be delighted to find that HALL has so high an opinion of their intelligence and their standard of morals.

The Mayor also congratulates his friends that the Controller's secret accounts—for be it remembered that they were as secret as the grave until we published them—were published so long before election. "It gives the officials time," he says, "to fight politically the politicians." And then—interspersed with other statements about the TIMES which we dismiss as beneath contempt—the Mayor says of us:

> "Its leaders addressed to the sentiments of country-seekers and domestic people have not awakened those sentiments, because they have been written in a purposeless, nobody's style, and have been as feeble in conception as they have been bald in expression."

If an ordinary man had been repeatedly described in a newspaper as a *thief*, he would probably not have felt disposed to complain of the "purposeless, nobody's style" in which he had been attacked. But the Mayor is not an ordinary man, and he is proud of the distinction we have given him. If he is satisfied with our "baldness of expression," so are we—and we leave him to enjoy the entertainment. We can only repeat the hope that some day or other the public will have the opportunity of contemplating him, not as he appears in a green coat, toadying the Irish, nor spouting pigeon-English and dog-Latin before some "canny Scots"—but clad in a sober garb, suited to his altered circumstances, with his luxurious hair a little thinned and shortened, employed in an occupation which is very well suited to his capacities, restricted to a limited use of words, and with the monotony of his day's involuntary labor relieved only by the expectation that some stray tug or barge may pass by, on which he may make a "leap for liberty."

Packing the State Convention.

The Tammany Republican General Committee, having decided to make its final claim to recognition before the State Convention, is busily engaged in trying to pack the Convention with its own tools. It has sent its agents, many of whom are in the pay of Tammany Hall, through the rural districts to misrepresent the condition of things in this City, and try to secure the election of delegates of their own selection. Knowing the hostility of the country Republicans to any member of their party suspected of affiliation with the Tammany Ring, they take great pains to conceal their real position in this respect, and endeavor to stir up the slumbering embers of the old Fenton and anti-Fenton feeling. We caution the Republicans of the interior to beware of this trick of the Tammany emissaries. Surely, if the war is to be continued, no friend of Gov. FENTON can wish to see his chief identified with the Tammany Republican faction of this City, as he certainly will be if delegates are elected to the Convention to suit the wishes of these Tammany agents who are now scouring the State. We can assure them of one thing: the genuine Republicans of this City, who adhere to the party from principle, are determined to get rid of the traitors who, for years past, have betrayed the party to Tammany Hall; and this is no time for rural Republicans to bolster up the allies of the "Ring," when the "Ring" itself is about to be crushed beneath the weight of popular indignation.

The Syracuse *Standard*, whose chief editor and proprietor comes to the City once a month to draw his installment of a $4,000 salary, which Tammany Hall pays him for doing nothing, has taken upon itself to forestall the action of the State Convention, and admit the Tammany Republican delegates in advance. It talks about the Anti-Tammany Republican organization here—composed of such men as Hon. E. D. MORGAN, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, WM. E. DODGE, and the like—as the "offspring of the ambition of the Federal office-holders of New-York," and stigmatizes the members of the State Committee, under whose authority the organization was formed, as "convenient tools." It lays great stress on what it calls the "regularity" of the Tammany Republican General Committee, and quotes the *Tribune* and HORACE GREELEY as its champions. We have already shown how Mr. GREELEY, when he accepted the chairmanship of that Committee, admitted the authority of the State Committee to supersede it, and recommended that it should abide by the decision of the State Committee; and also how useless he declared it would be to attempt to get the State Convention to revoke its decision. We will now show what Mr. GREELEY'S views are (or were) on the subject of "regularity." When the Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of this City met last Fall to nominate a candidate for Congress, it was found that the Tammany Republicans had made preparations, in their usual way, to exclude contestants and pack the Convention with their own delegates. Policemen, acting under the orders of "Hank" SMITH and BEN MANNIERRE, two shining lights of the present Tammany Republican Committee, were stationed at the door to forbid the entrance of any delegates not on the list published by them, which list comprised the names only of friends of the old Committee. The excluded delegates immediately repaired to another room, held their Convention, and nominated HORACE GREELEY as their candidate. Mr. GREELEY accepted, and ran as the anti-Tammany Republican candidate; and, had he been earnestly supported by the men who are now using him as a Republican figurehead to their Tammany organization, he would have been elected. He made no objection, then, to the "irregularity" of his nomination, although it was made by what his present admirers denounced as a "bolting" convention.

So far, therefore, as Mr. GREELEY is to serve as authority, it should be distinctly understood by the Republicans of the rural districts, and by those who are to represent them in the State Convention, that he was among the first to urge the necessity of a purification of the party in this City, and that he has already committed himself in favor of the reorganization effected by the State Committee, not only as to the authority of the Committee to make it, but also as to the fairness and impartiality with which it was done, and its "regularity" and its binding force on the State Convention.

Some Hints on Education from the West.

The City of St. Louis possesses a school system in some respects peculiar to itself. The two features of most general interest are the co-education of the sexes in its schools, and a system of parallel instruction in German and English in the lower as well as higher grades. According to the report of the Board of Education for the year ending July 31, 1870, and which, with a wholly un-Western tardiness, has just been published—both these features of the St. Louis school system are approved by the test of experience. The Superintendent of the St. Louis public schools is Mr. WM. T. HARRIS. Without further knowledge of him than is afforded by his reports, it is safe to say that he is a careful, observing, and thoughtful man. On the subject of the co-education of the sexes, he speaks not only with decision but with enthusiasm. Passing by Mr. HARRIS' discussion of the theoretical claims of the female sex to be educated in the same classes with the other, we invite attention to his report of the practical advantages which he believes to have been gained in St. Louis. They are precisely the opposite of the results anticipated—*a priori*—by those unfriendly to the system. Mr. HARRIS says:

> "Discipline has improved continually with the adoption of mixed schools, * * * not merely on the part of boys, but on the part of girls as well. The rudeness and *abandon* which prevail among boys when separate, at once give place to self-restraint in the presence of girls. The prurient sentimentality engendered by educating girls apart from boys is manifested by a frivolous and silly bearing when such girls are brought into the society of the opposite sex. This disappears almost entirely in the mixed schools. In its place a quiet self-possession reigns. * * * It is found that schools kept exclusively for girls or boys require a much more strict surveillance on the part of the teachers. The girls, confined by themselves, develop the sexual tension much earlier, their imagination being the reigning faculty and not bridled by intercourse with society in its normal form. So it is with boys, on the other hand. Daily association in the class-room prevents this tension, and supplies its place by indifference. * * * Sudden likes and dislikes, capricious fancies, and romantic ideals give way to sober judgments not easily deceived by mere externals. This is the basis of that quiet self-possession alluded to, and it forms the most striking mark of difference between the boys or girls educated in mixed schools and those educated in schools exclusively for one sex. That the sexual tension be developed as late as possible, and that all early love affairs be avoided, is the desideratum, and experience has shown that association of the sexes on the plane of intellectual rivalry is the safest course to secure this end."

Mr. HARRIS also believes that "instruction is greatly improved. * * * We find girls making wonderful advances even in mathematical studies, while boys seem to take hold of literature better for the influence of the female portion of the class."

These are inferences drawn by a practical man from experiments made under his own direction, gradually introduced, and finally extended on a large scale. The system was first tried, where it was expected to encounter the greatest embarrassment, in the High School. It was begun there for purposes of economy and better classification, and gradually won its way down into the other schools, by virtue of its success. The testimony of Mr. HARRIS, therefore, has an authority which cannot be denied.

The other feature of its public schools peculiar to St. Louis, is the method of teaching German. In Cincinnati, where there is a large German population, and to some extent in our own City, the German element is isolated, either by confining German instruction to certain grades, or by strictly German schools. In St. Louis, instruction in German is commenced in the lower or primary grades, and is carried on *pari passu* with instruction in English. At first only oral instruction, based on object teaching, is employed, and from this the pupil is gradually advanced to more complicated methods. The study once begun is carried on in all the grades of the schools, and the aim is to make the graduates of the High School not only well instructed in the German language, but possessed of some knowledge of German literature, and capable of pursuing the studies further if they desire. The great merit claimed for this method is that it tends completely to break down the feeling of separate nationality, and at the same time to encourage in pupils of both races a common interest in, and respect for, the language and literature of both.

The Prophet Dante.

DANTE, known to the world after his death only as a poet, was known to his contemporaries chiefly as a politician—a municipal politician. At the age of thirty-five he was one of the chief Magistrates of Florence; which position of the great Italian bard was doubtless in the mind of Hon. Mr. TWEED, as a precedent, when he selected for office the eminent man of letters who now is chief Magistrate of New-York. Happy the City which thus benefits by the taste and culture of her favorite son! We have no evidence, however, that Mr. TWEED was led to the consideration of the fact that DANTE, having thus felt the responsibility of high municipal office, is, in that terrible satire which he cynically calls a Divine Comedy, most severe upon public thieves, barterers, and those peculators who made traffic of their public offices for money. Nevertheless, as he turned the leaves of the *Inferno*, musing pleasantly upon the parallel soon to be perfected between its author and the eminent representative of American literature in New-York, the Boss could not have failed to see that no less than five cantos of that part of DANTE'S poem are given to the description of the torments of the particular class of sinners in question, and that the poet sinks them down to the fifth, sixth, and seventh pits of hell. What cheer, what fine intellectual delight, what exalted moral pleasure must our accomplished political economist (we need hardly say that we mean the Boss) have derived from those grand imaginative passages, in which barterers of public offices are punished by being plunged into boiling pitch, and public thieves are tormented by dragons, lizards, and serpents eating into their vitals! Surely we cannot be wrong in attributing to the perusal of these immortal passages, and to sweet and improving reflection thereupon, that rectitude of purpose, that stern political integrity, and that course as a Supervisor of the City's financial affairs which has placed the name of Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED beyond the reach of calumny, and preserved it even from the taint of suspicion.

DANTE tells us, with that wonderfully imaginative pen that makes his visions real in our mind's eye, that he saw a black demon running up the cliff with a corpulent person upon his shoulders. "Lo!" he cries, "one of Santa Zetas chief Magistrates! Thrust him under the pitch while I return to that place, which is well furnished with such. Every man there is a barterer, except Bonturo; and there they make Ay of No for money." The poet was merely pouring out his own wrath and indignation. He did not know that he was benefiting future ages; but what do we not owe him for the effect which his terrible warning has had upon our City Government—securing for us not only a chief Magistrate, the leaven of whose literature leavens the whole lump of our municipal administration, so that it will be known to after ages for accomplishment and high culture, but making that Government one in which a barterer is not to be found, and in which Ay is never made of No for money?

But DANTE was seer as well as bard, and looked, as we know, with prophetic eye into this yet undiscovered hemisphere. The commentators think that the chief evidence of this is his description of the Southern Cross; but we know better. He tells us how one of these public thieves and barterers, popping his nose out of the boiling pitch, like a frog in the water, was thrust through his pitchy locks by the prongs of a devil's fish, "who held him up," the poet says, "so that to me he seemed a beaver." The reference to the beaver in our City's arms is so plain that it would surely have been seen and set forth by the first commentator upon the poem, were it not that he happened to write a hundred and fifty years before the discovery of America. But what the commentator failed to discover, our eminent student of the poet (need we say again that we mean Mr. TWEED?) perceived at once, and took measures that we should profit by the warning. The possibility of an alliance, a confederation, a conjunction—shall we say a Ring?—of public barterers is also shadowed forth in this wonderful poem. The poet says that he found that the chief barterers were five in number; three were in human shape, and two had been turned into reptiles. They were all five very distinguished and "great thieves in their time." He gives them in the copies generally known long and difficult names: but in the manuscript before us they are, when translated plainly, TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENY, HALL, and another, which seems to be INGERSOLL. Now, which of these are human and which are reptiles we leave to be discussed in Mayor HALL'S next message.

Of all the prophetic passages in these cantos upon the barterers and the peculators who made traffic of their public offices for money, none is so striking or so significant as the following: "And lo! at one of these who was near our shore, sprang up a serpent, which transfixed him where the neck joins the shoulders. Nor O nor I was ever so quickly written as he took fire, and burned, and dropped down all changed to ashes. And after he was thus dissolved upon the ground the ashes reunited, and of themselves at once resumed the former shape. Thus, by great sages, it is confessed the Phœnix dies, and is then reborn." What went before, the Boss took by way of warning; in this he found counsel. Here is prefigured so plainly that no man can err or doubt the dissolution of the wicked old Board of Supervisors, which, no sooner is it consumed than its ashes reunite, and "of themselves," be it observed, at once resume their former shape. The body, of which they are the dust, comes instantly into existence again—the same old, thieving, peculating, public-office bartering body; as the municipal and poetical rival of DANTE, Misther O'HALL, would illigantly remark, "raborrn like the fabled Phaynix."

MINOR TOPICS.

Immediately upon our disclosure of the Tammany frauds, the *Tribune* hastened to declare that JOHN H. KEYSER was the personal friend of its editor, and that he (the editor) did not believe KEYSER had done anything wrong, or had cheated the City. It has since given place to an article praising KEYSER because he has spent some money in a deserving charity. We now ask the *Tribune* to join with us in begging its friend KEYSER to tell the public whether he received all the money which, according to the Controller's books, and the warrants signed by HALL and CONNOLLY, was paid to him; and if not, how much he did receive, and who had the rest. We should be glad if Mr. KEYSER would explain what work he has done for the City within three years past, giving us the details. If Mr. KEYSER is as honest as the *Tribune* thinks he is, we suggest that delay and silence are very injurious to him—they are tarnishing the reputation of an honest man. If, however, he does not furnish the information, it will be another illustration of the Springfield *Republican's* story that the editor of the *Tribune*, when asked how it happened that "if any man was his particular friend he usually turned out to be a scamp," answered, after a moment's reflection, "Well, it does look so, don't it?"

The outcry which was raised about the woman who was said to have died of "Asiatic cholera" in Washington-street, presents a forcible illustration of the truth of all the remarks we have made concerning the threatened "epidemic." Some of the papers like to get up a panic about epidemics every year, and they are at their old game this year, but we trust the public will pay no attention to their stories. The *Evening Post* made a great "spread" of this Washington-street woman's yarn on Saturday evening. To look at its account, anybody would have thought that half the City had been attacked with the disease. After all the fuss, it turns out that the woman in question lived in a filthy room, and had within a few hours regaled herself with the following delicacies of the season: "Twenty stale peaches, part of a water-melon and two cantelopes." Then, strange to say, she felt sick, and there was a great cry of "The cholera is here." The people who are so fond of trying to stir up a panic about cholera would probably be the greatest cowards in the actual presence of the disease.

We have already published Mayor HALL'S insolent reply to the letter of certain citizens, headed by Mr. JOHN FOLEY. We reprint this morning Mr. FOLEY'S rejoinder. It is as "gentlemanly" as the Mayor's letter was not, and it points out, among other things, the direct responsibility of the Mayor for some six millions of expenditures audited by him and Messrs. CONNOLLY and TWEED, previous to the inauguration of the new charter. It further shows that these expenditures were audited in direct violation of a previous statute. Of course to these evidences of his share in defrauding the Treasury, the Mayor will not reply, or will reply with further vaporing and insolence. Meantime Mr. FOLEY intimates very plainly that the Mayor will hear from the signers of the address in a way which he will not much like. The gridiron is nearly ready.

Widowers in South Australia breathe easier. Five times has the Colonial Legislature passed a law allowing them, if they would, to marry sisters—or at least a sister apiece—of their deceased wives, and five times in succession has Her Majesty's Government interposed the relentless opposition of the royal veto. At last, on the sixth trial, they have carried the day. A law has finally been obtained in their favor to which Her Majesty has given her assent. Thenceforth we may look for a more peaceful condition of South Australian households, consequent on the establishment of that natural line of succession which prevails so widely in our own country, and which has brought consolation to the wounded breasts of so many bereaved husbands—and sisters.

Is there any limit to the power of a Legislature over private property? This question is presented by the Chicago *Tribune*, in connection with a case the main features of which are as follow: The Indiana Legislature has chartered the Kankakee Valley Draining Company. The Company is authorized to drain the valley of the Kankakee River, which now sets back and makes swampy a large portion of the land lying along its banks. The Company is further authorized to issue bonds to procure money for the work, to assess the lands for benefit, and if the assessment is not paid, to sell the lands as under foreclosure of a mortgage. The assessment has been made and assigned to two gentlemen, of whom CHARLES LANIER, banker, of this City, is alleged to be one, to hold in trust as security for the bonds of the Company. On this presentation of the case, it appears that the Legislature of Indiana has authorized the sale of private property, ostensibly to secure for the owners benefits which they do not desire. Such a purpose is plainly inconsistent with every recognized definition of the powers of Government in our country, and its execution, in the case described by the *Tribune*, is a striking indication of the lengths to which corporate capital can drive Legislatures.

Few things are more discreditable than the course of Gov. EYRE in Jamaica, and his subsequent reception at the hands of a portion of the English people. It now appears that a proposition to reimburse to him the expenses attending the prosecutions to which he was subjected several years ago, is to be revived in the House of Commons by the Ministry. It will be violently opposed on two grounds—first, that several thousand pounds have already been raised by private subscription for this purpose; and second, that the Government has refused point blank to compensate the widow of G. W. GORDON, who was illegally executed under EYRE'S administration, for the injury she has suffered. The *Daily News* says: "If the Ministry persist in their intention, the result will be one of the angriest debates of the session, and a wholly needless division of the Liberal Party."

During the war between France and Germany last year, the correspondence of the *World* was one of the curiosities of imaginative literature. The inspiration was undoubtedly derived chiefly from the neighborhood of the New-York City Hall. The *World* is determined to keep up this attractive feature of its columns It published yesterday, a letter professing to come from its "special correspondent" at Versailles, signed O'Halloran. This letter is stolen bodily from a letter which appeared in the *London Times of Aug. 8*, and which we re-published on *Saturday*, the day before "O'Halloran's" version appeared in the *World*. The *World* defends the act of stealing upon principle, but such a barefaced robbery as this has seldom been committed by any journal. We subjoin two paragraphs from the letters in question, and commend them to the notice of all journalists and the "general reader:"

London Times Correspondence, Aug. 8.	*World's "Special Correspondence," signed O'Halloran, published yesterday.*
LULLIER will apparently save himself by the melancholy excuse of persistent madness. He is ugly, with a harsh look, and a movement of the jaws which has the worst possible effect beneath his heavy and freshly-shaven cheeks. FERRE is little and ill-favored. ASSI has a fine head, and he knows it. VERDURE has a frank air, and seems almost unconcerned with what is going on. JOURDE, fair and long-haired, is very thin; his features are good, his eyes intelligent, and his whole physiognomy subject to rapid variations.	LULLIER will apparently save himself by the melancholy excuse of persistent madness; he is ugly, with a harsh look, and a movement of the jaws which has the worst possible effect beneath his heavy and freshly-shaven cheeks. FERRE is little and ill-favored. VERDURE has a frank air, and seems almost unconcerned with what is going on. JOURDE, fair and long-haired, is very thin; his features are good, his eyes intelligent, and his whole physiognomy subject to rapid variations.
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LULLIER, an ex-naval officer, smiled under his heavy fair mustache at the mention of each condemnation which was recalled in his history, but the blood rose to his face and his lips quivered while he listened to the recital of his active participation in the events of the 18th of March. COURBET never changed his position during three hours' sitting and two hours of monotonous reading. Dr. RASTOUL maintained his composure during all the time the report relating to himself was being read, but toward the close he became uneasy, for then it was no longer a question of the promotions he had made to the heads of medical services and ambulances, but of the defense à *outrance* which he desired to maintain at Belleville before giving himself up to the Prussians, who held one of the gates on that side of the city.	LULLIER, an ex-naval officer, smiled under his heavy fair mustache at the mention of each condemnation which was recalled in his history, but the blood rose to his face and his lips quivered while he listened to the recital of his active participation in the events of the 18th of March. COURBET never changed his position during three hours' sitting and two hours of monotonous reading. Dr. RASTOUL maintained his composure during all the time the report relating to himself was being read, but toward the close he became uneasy, for then it was no longer a question of the promotions he had made to the heads of medical services and ambulances, but of the defense à *outrance* which he desired to maintain at Belleville before giving himself up to the Prussians, who held one of the gates on that side of the city.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Attempt on the Life of a Citizen of Missouri—The Suspected Man in Jail.

An infernal machine was left a few days since at the Belleville Post-office, St. Clair County, Illinois, for Mr. S. B. DANIEL, of that town, and that it had failed to do its dreadful work is due solely to a playful remark made by the Postmaster, Mr. HUGO WANGELIN. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"On Friday last, the 11th of August, a man by the name of HENRY J. FARQUAR called at the Post-office and asked the Postmaster if he could leave a box there containing seeds, and what would be the postage on the same. He was informed that he could, and the postage would be twenty-four cents. He then brought a box (about six inches long and four inches in width on top, and the bottom about four inches long by three in width, with a height of about six inches, on which was the address: 'S. B. DANIEL, in care of A. P. DANIEL or WM. BADGELY,' and beneath this the following caution: 'To be handled with great care, in order that the contents, consisting of seeds and curiosities, will not be disarranged.' The box was called for by Mr. DANIEL on Saturday, who seemed much surprised at receiving such a box, and the postmaster, seeing his surprise, in fun cautioned him to be careful in opening it, as it might be an infernal machine or contain a torpedo. The box was very strongly made, the parts being all firmly fastened by nails excepting a part of the top, which was designed to be the opening place. The crack between the top and ends and sides was covered by a piece of paper pasted on it all round. On Saturday evening Mr. DANIEL thought he would examine this choice lot of seeds.

Acting on the suggestion of the Postmaster, he cautiously inserted a table-knife beneath the lid to cut the paper pasted around it; he then pried off the lid with a spade, when lo, a single-barreled pistol, loaded to the very muzzle, confronted him. The pistol was cocked, a water-proof cap on the nipple and a cord fastened to the trigger ready to send the messenger of death on its mission. Somehow, in opening the box, the cord was cut without firing the pistol. A small rod ran from one end to the other, on which the pistol was fastened; the handle or stock resting on the bottom of the box, and the muzzle pointing toward that part of the lid which it was designed should be raised. Had not Mr. DANIEL cautiously opened the box, no doubt the pistol would have been discharged and accomplished the purpose of its inventor.

The Grand Jury of St. Clair County being in session, the subject was brought before them on Tuesday, and an order from the Judge of the Circuit Court, served by Deputy Sheriff VANDERSCHMITT, brought FARQUAR to the Belleville Jail, where he will have an opportunity for reflection. Interference with the plans of FARQUAR, who wished to pay attentions to Mr. DANIEL'S sister, appears to have been the cause of many threatening letters sent to Mr. DANIEL in the last year, and finally of this infernal contrivance."

Railroad Freights and Fares in Massachusetts.

The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts have sent a circular to the managers of all the railroads in the State, appealing to them to make a general revision and reduction of their tariffs, both for passengers and freight. They say: "Within the last few years, the railroads have been relieved of the duty of collecting Government taxes, and they have also enjoyed the advantages of a great reduction in values. The locomotive which formerly cost $20,000 now costs but $12,000; American rails, which, six years ago, cost $90 per ton, now sell for between $60 and $70; foreign rails have fallen in price in the same proportion as gold; fuel, which, during the war, cost our companies $12 per ton, now costs the same companies $8; steel has fallen even more than iron, and a sensible reduction, though not so marked, perhaps, as in the instances cited, has taken place in almost every article of railroad supplies. Since the year 1860, on the other hand, the gross earnings of the railroads in Massachusetts have increased from $9,000,000 to $25,000,000 annually, and their net earnings from less than $3,000,000 to considerably over $6,000,000. As a result of very careful investigation during the last two years, we are strongly inclined to believe that Massachusetts is at this time susceptible of a very great and sudden industrial development. What is now needed is a stimulus, which can be furnished either by removing some existing burdens of taxation or by affording industry new and cheaper facilities. Both measures of relief rest very largely in the hands of the railroad corporations of the State, and in the result they are deeply interested."

Crops in the Minnesota Valley—The Section Devasted by Storms.

Gentlemen who have recently traveled up the Minnesota Valley, as far as Redwood Falls, have given the St. Paul *Press* some interesting particulars in regard to the condition of the crops in that region. Between New Ulm and Redwood Falls, they say, all crops are looking splendidly, and even the wheat is turning out much better than had been expected. Corn and potatoes were never more promising, while oats, rye and barley will be more than an average crop. The same condition of things exists in Renville and Nicollet counties, away from the track of the severe storms which have devastated the country over which they passed. In some of the interior towns of Nicollet County, and especially in the region bordering on Sibley, a magnificent crop of wheat has been harvested, and the farms will "yield abundantly of their fruits" of every description. Other portions of the same county, embraced in the detour of the Minnesota, whose southern extremity is at Mankato or South Bend, have been swept clean by the hail and tornadoes, and many families are looking forward to the Winter with gloomy forebodings. In several instances not only the entire crop, but the houses and outbuildings have been torn down by the winds, leaving the luckless owners almost bankrupted and certainly discouraged. Some are left without anything to support themselves and families during the Winter, and the total losses by the storms in that region alone are estimated at $100,000. Relief Committees have been organized at Mankato for the purpose of affording necessary aid to the unfortunate sufferers. Between New-Ulm and Mankato there are miles in which a stack of wheat cannot be found, the crops having been beaten into the earth by the hail.

The farmers in the Blue Earth region have been more fortunate than their associates mentioned above. Throughout the length and breadth of that populous section, the fields give indications of more than an average crop of wheat, corn, potatoes, &c.

PERTH AMBOY.

Sea-Bathing by the Farmers—A Rustic Frolic—Singular and Unfashionable Scenes on the Beach.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

The inhabitants of the State of New-Jersey have given up Long Branch to the grasping New-Yorkers for sea bathing and holiday making, but they keep Perth Amboy for themselves. For the past two hundred years, and perhaps as far back as the warlike Swedes against whom Gov. STUYVESANT made war, it has been the custom to devote the first three Saturdays of the month of August to grand frolics down by the waters of Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. This old observance has by no means fallen into desuetude. On the contrary, every year it becomes more and more popular. The farmers, though they never heard of the philosopher's praise of salt, or of the many virtues which he ascribed to it, are completely of his opinion as to its merits, and believe that these three weeks' bathing will secure them immunity from gout and rheumatism for the rest of the year. Their daughters like it—not so much for the bathing, though that is considered good fun, as for the dancing and picnicking. Besides, it is well known that half the marriages in the towns round about spring from engagements made during the salt-water frolic. And the young men like it because it is a holiday, because it is full of enjoyable diversions, and because the prettiest girls of the State never fail to come.

On my arrival at the station of Perth Amboy there were a dozen stages drawn up near the platform, and the drivers were shouting at the top of their voices, "To the grove, to the grove, Eaglewood Grove, Florida Grove." Their vehicles were quickly filled by eager crowds, though many preferred to walk. The road wound through the outskirts of the old town, and soon emerged from the country streets into the narrow lane that leads to the grove. The stages halted about a hundred yards from the Eaglewood Hotel, and the drivers informed the passengers that they were there. I confess that I looked around with astonishment, for there was nothing to see but a grove of handsome oak-trees, but as every one was rushing down a side path I followed blindly, and on arriving at a turn in the descent of a little hill, was rewarded by a sight of the frolic, already in full blast. About five hundred yards off was another grove, and between the two a salt meadow. Along the entire margin, among the rushes and at the base of the declivities, were people in hundreds, either going into the water or coming out of it. The water itself was thronged with good folks, who were swimming, splashing, diving, and shouting in the heartiest style. The costumes of the bathers were not exactly *en regle*, for the ladies were robed in old calico dresses of many colors, and extraordinary cut, and the gentlemen for the most part eschewed everything but old pants. Some, more scrupulous, added capes, and one good-looking dame from the brick-works at Perth Amboy, wore a tall stove-pipe hat, that probably was an heirloom. Among the trees of Florida Grove were stationed the carriages and buggies of the farmers, to the number of at least 1,400. These had been converted into dressing-rooms by various contrivances. Curtains had been extemporized from horse-blankets and old shawls, and occasionally old top coats. Behind these recesses I presume that the fair daughters of the farmers disrobed for the bath, for stifled shrieks and peals of laughter and exclamations of impatience were very audible. Occasionally an ill-fastened blanket would give way, at which the blushing nymphs would shriek with dismay, and would huddle up in confused heaps of loveliness until the damage was repaired. When the difficult operation had been successfully accomplished, the girls would emerge from the sheltering wagon in the dingiest possible dresses, but with their long locks flowing in undulating waves to their waists. Joining hand in hand in groups of three, four and five, they would rush down the hill and plunge into the pleasant water, with peal upon peal of silver laughter. The young men made their bathing arrangements among the rushes that bordered the water near the Eaglewood Grove, and then swam like so many Leanders, to join their Heros. Old and young, male and female, would form rings by clasping hands and circle around in the water, which here was only about four feet deep, though the channel is twenty-nine. The fun and the jollity were universal. Stout old farmers, with gnarled and wrinkled faces and brown sinewy hands, went with full heart into the mirth and shouted like boys. In one direction I could see two pretty girls swimming a race to the pier and back, in another a handsome young fellow teaching his lady-love to float. I noticed a gray-bearded Frenchman, with his granddaughter in his old arms, showing her how the ladies were bathed in *la belle* France by professional bathers. Among the rushes there was a stout farm servant of the fair sex who scorned the concealment of blankets and cloaks, and who made her toilet among the rushes with perfect indifference to appearance. Afterward she emerged boots in hand, and squatting down upon the sand put them upon her stout extremities with calmness and deliberation.

Although the number of those present was very considerable, yet almost all bathed. They came for it, and they meant to have it. When the steamer *Wyoming*, chartered by a Mr. MCDOWELL, of New-Brunswick, came alongside the pier with another five hundred merry-makers, the folks in the water received the new-comers with shouts of welcome and screams of laughing invitation. The passengers had a great advantage over the others, however, for they put on their swimming attire in the steamer's state-rooms, and walked leisurely down the landing into the water. By about 12½ o'clock almost every one had flouted and splashed to her or his heart's content, and there was a general exodus and a scramble up the somewhat steep hill to the concealment of the wagons. In a very little time the bathers emerged flushed and rosy, and looked charming in their handsome muslin and silk dresses. White muslin with blue sashes appeared to be the prevailing taste, though there was, of course, abundant variety. And very lovely did these New-Jersey girls look, in their modest toilets, with their long hair spread out to dry upon their rounded shoulders, with the rich color of health and animation in their cheeks, and their bright eyes lighted up, with pleasurable excitement. They formed groups and chatted with girls of their acquaintance, and occasionally asked of a passing young man if there would be a good chance for a dance. Soon their parents recalled them to the wagons, and huge baskets were lifted out. The long tables that had been placed in the grove by the proprietor were taken possession of, and were covered with snowy table-cloths. Then great loaves of brown bread were brought out, with roast chickens, already dismembered, roast geese, enormous pickles and huge huckleberry pies. Many of these tables were well furnished with silverware, in the shape of heavy forks and spoons, for these frolickers were, for the most part, substantial farmers, owning their land. On some boards there was the local champagne, known as Jersey cider, and on others, the peculiar apple jack, a strong spirit distilled from cider, colorless to the eye, but very fiery to the tongue, and heady to the brain. The whole water front of the Eaglewood Grove is an oyster-bed, and a fisherman of the place had a stand there, and sold natives which were uncommonly good, with a fine salty relish, like the little Shrewsburys. Many of the farmers commenced their meal by a mess of these mollusks, which were sold at incredibly cheap rates, and remarked that Amboy oysters were good every month in the year.

For the visitors from New-York and New-Brunswick who were unprovided with baskets, there was an admirable dinner at the Eaglewood Hotel, where the guests had such roast lamb as the metropolis seldom offers. There was excellent bottled porter, good claret, good sherry, and plenty of fine fruit, with very tolerable ice-cream for the ladies. After the meal the visitors promenaded up and down the front piazza, and listened to the band which by this time had arrived from Perth Amboy. In rear of the hotel there was an excellent dancing platform, which was soon crowded by the ladies and their beaux when they heard the music. Then dancing was commenced with vigor and lasted until after sundown. The visitors by boat went at 5, the visitors by rail had to leave at 6, but the country folks maintained the ball until absolutely compelled to retire by their stern parents. While the young people swept through the mazy figures of the quadrille, or swirled through the eddies of the waltz, the seniors sat in retired groups and talked of the prospects of Perth Amboy. It seems that the vigorous exposure of Tammany by the TIMES, and its denunciation of CARNOCHAN'S Quarantine atrocities have awakened great expectations in the Perth Amboyian breast. The good people believe that the merchants will not long endure such treatment, and that commerce, like a flood-tide, will return to bless the streets of their ancient town. Though these great expectations will probably never be realized, yet as a Summer resort, Eaglewood is undeniably one of the most charming spots in the country, and will always be crowded.

THE LATEST EXPLOSION.

Result of an Examination by an Expert—The Cause of the Disaster.

At this time when the community is so frequently startled with the news of boiler explosions, attended, as was the case in the disaster to the *Westfield*, with a fearful loss of life, it becomes a matter of most absorbing interest to the public to learn the cause of these explosions, that something may be done to avert such terrible calamities in the future. The accident to the steam-tug *G. H. Starbuck*, on Saturday, was fully detailed in the TIMES of yesterday. As stated in the TIMES, the boat is nine years old, and was built in Troy, N. Y., as is shown in the testimony of JOHN F. MILLS, who is part owner with WILLIAM H. HART and ANDREW DEPEU, at the first sitting of the inquest, held in a livery-stable near the ferry wharf, and which was adjourned by Coroner MARTINDALE until Monday, in the absence of the most important evidence. The boat was supplied with a certificate by the United States Inspectors on the 8th of June, 1871, which states that she is 2,775 tons burden; her boiler twelve feet long and five feet in diameter, high pressure, Redfield patent, and constructed of iron of varying thickness; also, that she is stanch, sea-worthy, and in good condition, and in all respects conformable to the law, and was subjected on the inspection to ninety-eight pounds to the square inch; that its maximum pressure is sixty-five pounds; is provided with a safety-valve of an area of four square inches, and a locked safety-valve of two square inches, loaded to seventy-four pounds per square inch. The certificate is signed by G. PLATT STRATTON, Inspector of Boilers. The engineer of the boat, who was not at the inquest on Saturday, was interviewed by one of our reporters, and, being a son of the owner, he seemed to be more pleased at the escape of the boat with so little damage than regretful for the unfortunate fate of the fireman WILLIAMS.

Mr. WIARD, the expert, made an examination after the explosion, crawled into the boiler furnace on Saturday, and submits his opinion as follows:

The "water bottom" was removed from the *Westfield's* boiler, and "legs" substituted, because in that case, as in many others, a fact well known to engineers, the iron was eaten away by oxidizing, in many places very thin, but most wasted just above the level of the "grates." A thin coat of rust if unbroken by preventing contact of air with the iron, protects it from further oxidizing or causes the wearing to proceed with exceeding slowness, just as a coat of paint on iron structures preserves them from rusting. The paint most used for this purpose is composed of oxide of iron, ground fine and mixed with linseed-oil. Oxide of iron has an earthy, brittle character, without elasticity or durability, qualities possessed in a high degree by iron. A little bending or straining of a plate having a coat of oxide on its surface causes it to crack off, when the oxygen of the atmosphere would get in contact with the unprotected iron, and another coating of oxide would form; and as each rusting reduces the thickness of the plate of iron, it can be seen that the iron would waste away, most especially in those parts where the scale of oxide was most frequently broken off. Water cannot be heated downward; therefore, if the grates of a boiler should be adjusted at such a height above the bottom of the "leg" or water bottom, as to have a frequent recurrence of a different temperature of water, that below the grates being always coldest, such a difference of expansion might result just along that level as to crack off any scale already formed, and thus repeat frequently the process of scaling and reducing the thickness of the plate, until it was eaten through. It was this process and this cause which necessitated removing the "water bottom" from the *Westfield's* boilers, and as after the new "legs" were put on the grates remained as high as before, the same process had begun upon the "legs" when the boiler gave way in another part. But from the fact that the grates and the lower flues in the *Westfield's* boiler were up so high above the level of the bottom of the shell, a stratum of cold water could be found frequently spreading over the whole bottom of the boiler. On account of the construction of the bottom of the shell, or the deferential expansion between the lower flues and the bottom of the shell from the low temperature of the water lying in that part, the rupture occurred. So, too, the grates were up several inches above the bottom of the "legs" of the boiler on the *Starbuck*. The plate just above the grates had been frequently scaled and rusted again; that the iron all across the boiler was reduced to half its original thickness, necessitating a row of patches all across where stays had previously pulled out. Hence I believe the cause of the accident was the same as that of the *Westfield*, and it is my opinion that if the grates had been down to the level of the bottom of the "legs" in both boilers, neither of them would have exploded.

Mr. WIARD, as stated in the TIMES' report of yesterday, when he examined the boiler, found that the explosion was the direct result of the partial blowing out of two stays or bolts, which allowed the steam to escape through the two small apertures into the furnace, and then forcing open the furnace door blew ashes and hot coals on to the fireman, thus scalding and burning him to death.

Mr. WIARD noticed that there was a row of nine stays across the face of the boiler, all of which had patches except the two which had been blown out by the force of the steam. If these two stays had been patched, and so strengthened like the others, an accident would not have occurred in the manner and at the time it did, though constant care and watchfulness would have been required to save the boiler from the effects of weakness, from the action of causes detailed in his opinion as given above.

R. K. MCMURRAY, Engineer and Inspector in Chief of the Hartford Steam-boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, yesterday examined the boiler of the steam-tug *Starbuck*. The examination was witnessed by Coroner JAMES DEMPSEY, Capt. M. T. HOLBROOK and others. The search went to show that the boiler was rotten, and unfit for use. On the inside were found fifteen patches and an immense crack, fully seven inches long. The boiler, Mr. MCMURRAY states, is only the fifty-fourth of an inch thick, and it surprised him how it held out as long as it did. The Coroner's inquisition takes place today. The unfortunate fireman was buried in the Poor-house grounds yesterday, the only mourners being his wife and child.

Poisoning with Arsenic—The Buffenbarger Case.

Last week's Cincinnati *Clinic* contains a long article by Profs. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW and JAMES T. WHITTAKER on the Buffenbarger case. We quote these passages:

"We can hardly credit the assumption that the fatal result here was due to the arsenic. If not, then, administered as a medical agent, if not administered with criminal intent to destroy the life of the patient, by what means could the arsenic have gained access to the internal organs? Although it appears that the vault was undisturbed up to the time of this investigation, yet the ingenuity of man is quite equal to the apparent difficulties of such a task as exhuming the body, recementing the tomb, and permitting sufficient time to elapse to efface all disturbance of the grave. Admitting the possibility of such an occurrence, how easy to have injected arsenic into the stomach through the œsophagus, or to have injected it with a hypodermic syringe of sufficient capacity by an orifice so minute as to escape ordinary examination. Or, assuming, again, that the preservation of the body was due to the local conditions surrounding it, the influence of which all authorities are agreed upon, how easy to have tampered with the jars at the time of the inquest. We can well imagine such a scene at a country place unaccustomed to these exhibitions. A dead body exhumed in the winter, after a four years' burial, a Coroner's jury, the doctors engaged in making an examination and removing the viscera, an expectant crowd awed into the deepest attention by the unusual proceeding—such was the scene on that Winter day, most favorable for the execution of the adroit design of conspirators combined for this foul purpose.

If the poison had been introduced into the stomach of Mr. BUFFENBARGER subsequent to his death, would it all have remained there? It is frequently asserted that the finding of the poison in other organs than the stomach is proof that the agent must have been administered previous to the death. Fortunately, a number of scientific facts give the *coup de grace* to this supposition. It has been conclusively shown, first by ORFILA, in the course of numerous experiments, that cadaveric imbibition uniformly takes place when arsenic is deposited in the stomach after death. (Toxicologie, 1, 384, 1852.) Other scientific data add confirmation to these experiments. Arsenic, being a crystalloidal substance, has a remarkable power of diffusion through animal membranes, and, if placed in the stomach after death would diffuse by osmosis to the liver, to the lungs and other neighboring organs, as has been frequently shown by actual trial; so that the discovery of arsenic in the liver is by no means a proof of its ante-mortem administration. * * * None of these symptoms appear to have marked the last illness of PETER BUFFENBARGER, except, indeed, that superficial resemblance to pulmonary phthisis induced by chronic or slow poisoning. Although some of the rational signs, yet none of the physical signs of consumption could be thus produced. It is hardly to be credited that a gentleman of the evident intelligence of Dr. COLLINS could have thus mistaken a mere superficial imitation for a disease marked by such characteristic physical signs as phthisis.

If a large toxic dose had terminated the life of PETER BUFFENBARGER suddenly, unless rejected by vomiting, a much larger quantity would have been found by the analyst. If small toxic doses had been administered to produce the phenomena of slow poisoning, with symptoms resembling, superficially, consumption, it might have been difficult to have discovered any trace of the poison in the body after death, for arsenic is not an accumulative poison, and being, as already stated, a crystalloidal substance, diffuses itself readily and is eliminated from the body with rapidity. 'It is an important medico-legal fact that in many undoubted instances of arsenical poison, not a trace of the poison can be found in the stomach or contents.'—[TAYLOR.] It is a further well-known fact that if an individual to whom arsenic has been administered with criminal intent lives for fifteen or sixteen days, no part of the body may present any trace of the poison."

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Rival Conventions—Gubernatorial Prospects—Facts and Rumors—The Candidates.

Both the political parties in New-Jersey have called their Conventions for the nomination of a candidate for Governor to succeed Mr. RANDOLPH for three years from January next. The Republican Convention meets at Trenton on Thursday, Sept. 7, and the Democratic Convention at the same place on the ensuing Wednesday. Primary meetings for the selection of delegates have been called in several of the counties, and as the time approaches the interest increases. On the Republican side the issue has been rendered more doubtful by the announcement from Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, formerly of Newark, and now of Bergen County, that he will be a candidate before the Convention. Mr. WALSH was a prominent candidate three years since, and also a leading aspirant for the Senatorial position last Winter, when Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was chosen. His friends claim the nomination for him now, on the ground of his having consented to retire on previous occasions. Mr. WALSH'S most formidable competitor will be Senator EDWARD BETTLE, of Camden, President of the last State Senate and a leading politician in West Jersey, in which section his strength largely lies. Accusations have been liberally made against him of being under the control of the Erie Company. These have, however, been denied by Mr. BABCOCK, the Secretary of the last Senate, and by Senator H. A. WILLIAMS of Passaic County, who was the leader of the anti-Erie movement in the last Legislature. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK will also have some strength in the Convention, although Mr. WALSH will draw largely from votes which would have been given him if Mr. WALSH was not in the field. Hon. JOHN HILL, of Boonton, who has been named, it is stated, positively declines to allow the use of his name, having just attained an influential position in the House of Representatives, in which he has entered upon his third term. Among other gentlemen named on the Republican side are JOHN DAVIDSON, a prominent lawyer of Elizabeth; JAMES M. SCOVEL of Camden, MAHLON HUTCHINSON of Burlington, THOMAS H. DUDLEY of Camden, JAMES G. SHIPMAN of Belvidere, ELSTON MARSH of Plainfield, all of whom have many friends. It is rumored that Mr. BETTLE will withdraw before the Convention is held, in which event, unless a compromise is made upon Mr. DUDLEY or Mr. HILL, it is probable that Mr. WALSH will be nominated. Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER, of Newark, will be the presiding officer of the Convention.

The Democracy are not less divided than the Republicans. Four gentlemen are already prominent as candidates—Messrs. HAIGHT and BEDLE, of Monmouth, and RUNYON and PERRY, of Essex, with Messrs. ARMSTRONG, of Burlington; JOEL PARKER, of Monmouth, or LEE, of Cumberland as compromise candidates. Mr. BEDLE is at present Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding in Hudson, Bergen and Passaic, and is understood to be favored by the Randolph wing. Messrs. HAIGHT and PERRY have been members of Congress and the latter was a prominent candidate when Gov. RANDOLPH was nominated. Gen. RUNYON was beaten by Gov. WARD in 1865. The indications now are that Judge BEDLE will be nominated, although the friends of HAIGHT and PERRY are both confident. As the Republicans had a majority of only 3,000 last year, they feel the necessity of nominating their strongest man to retain this majority, and the Democracy can only win by a failure on their part to do this.

Fifth-Avenue Yesterday—Its Deserted Condition.

The fact that mankind loves to move in crowds is certain, though Mr. DARWIN'S explanation that it is in consequence of man's descent from a gregarious animal may not be received without a grain of allowance. The great Sunday promenade of New-York is Fifth-avenue, but yesterday it was deserted. Three short months ago, when the season was at its height, and the avenues in all their glory, everybody and his wife came here faithfully every Sunday. There was no caste distinction. The fashionables and the toilers, the makers and the consumers, were all in the same throng. Behind peerless New-York belles, splendid with clustering jewels, whose brightness was only equaled by their eyes, came the spruce mechanic and his neat wife, the slouching laborer and his better half, with the baby and half a dozen "olive branches" of different sizes, smart clerks, and all the bee varieties, in short, of the great industrial hive. Now all this has changed. Because the upper ten thousand have migrated for a few short months; because the bright-eyed girls of New-York have taken their diamonds and their bewildering toilettes to Saratoga, Newport, or Cape May; because the *jeunesse dorée* of the City have followed in their train—the thousands upon thousands who used to promenade the avenue have refused to go there, though they could have the place all to themselves. But they will not go for fear of not finding a crowd. Yesterday, the Central Park was visited by countless thousands, and it might have been expected that many would have walked up the avenue to the Fifty-ninth-street entrance. But strange to say, the vast majority preferred to go up Third-avenue, and enter by the Sixty-fourth-street gate, where the Arsenal Museum is, and all the wild animals and strange birds. Walking down from the Park along the deserted Fifth-avenue, an observing eye could detect a hundred signs of the hegira of the fashionable world. Here and there tufts of vegetation had spouted on the sidewalk, and the paving-stones were gaping. In the yards in front of the brown-stone fronts, usually kept so trimly, the grass had grown long and frowsy, like that which waves over neglected graves. Strange and shabby-looking cats, bearing the scars of many battles, and with all the signs of vagrant and dissipated lives, nestled in the coarse matted herbage and weeds, and made their lairs, unheeded by the keepers of fashionable houses. Stout individuals sat on the brown-stone stoops in their shirt-sleeves and surveyed the occasional passers with eyes of content. Here and there a party of visitors would be visible in the basement, enjoying the hospitality of the man in charge. But there were some houses where the master had not left town, where everything was neat and trim. Such was the case at the great house on the corner of Forty-third-street, where there is a blooming garden and a plashing fountain on the corner-lot. The place was full of bright flowers and sweet-smelling shrubs, but Care may sit behind the horseman who issues from the stables in rear, and it is said that the Boss who inhabits this splendid palace, is sleepless from mental agitation, and a prey to the most cruel anxieties. The reservoir gardens offered even greater attractions than Mr. TWEED'S, but there was none to inhale the fragrant odors that the flowers sent forth, or to admire their splendid hues. The towering hollyhocks, the purple and white petunias, the yellow and crimson pansies, the bunches of lilac phlox, the many-colored dahlias, the various chrysanthemums, the waxy fuschias, of dazzling white and red or red and blue, the blood-tinted salvias, the strangely-leaved castor plants, the delicate pink balsams, all blushed and bloomed unseen, and wasted their fragrance on a deserted street. It is true that there were some passers-by who stopped to look at the enormous gold fish swimming contentedly in their little basins. But they were laborers, and it was grievous to notice their indifference to the beautiful flowers. The children would clap their hands at the fish, and the fathers exclaim, "My, what big fish," but there was not a word for the pretty blossoms showering forth sweet odors on every side. There was the same general desertion among the carriages driving to the Park. There were, indeed, a few, but they were principally hacks hired by strangers who came to see the metropolitan elephant. Once in a while some light country carriage would come prancing up, with *Paterfamilias* on the box, driving, and a bevy of pretty girls inside. Sometimes a smart politician would trot past with a fast double-team and a fair *Anonyma* sitting demurely by his side. And there were a few buggies, with young clerks bound to get as much as possible out of the Sunday. But the swell equipages, the magnificent turn-outs for which New-York is famous, were not there, and will not be for months to come. Everything told the same story of temporary desolation and desertion. No carriages on the street, no promenaders on the sidewalk. Grass in the pavements, cats in the yards, rust on the railings, the shutters shattered, the dust, the accumulating dirt, the weeds, the basement visitors, all spoke in the loudest tones, and said with one accent, that Fifth-avenue was bereaved, and would not be itself again until its masters had returned.

FOLEY'S REPLY TO HALL.

A New Argument to Prove the Mayor's Responsibility—The Achievements of the Interim Board of Audit.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY has addressed the following letter to Mayor HALL in reply to his recent communication concerning the memorial address to him by the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your printed circular, dated 12th inst., was only delivered to me, through the Post-office, on the afternoon of the 17th inst. The matters referred to in the communication, to which this circular is your reply, are of too serious a character to be slightingly dealt with. Had you, on the invitation which you received, attended the meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association, to which you refer, you would have found yourself in the company of more than one-tenth of the signers of the communication addressed to you, and you would have heard me put, as I did, the negative upon the adoption of the resolutions. No doubt an effort was made to prevent this by your representatives at the meeting, about forty in number, who behaved in a very unseemly manner. But this was not much to be wondered at, considering the fact that their names stand upon the City pay-rolls, and that they acted under the special direction of one of the Controller's messengers.

If you will again read the last resolution you will see that, along with the Committee appointed by the Association, other citizens were invited to unite with them to have the resolutions carried into effect. The communication to you did not, therefore, as you assert, appear incorrect upon its face. It was signed by the Committee of the Association, and by the influential gentlemen whose names were appended, all of whom most readily and cheerfully united with the Committee for the purpose explained. It is nowhere stated in the communication, or pretended, that these gentlemen are all residents of the Twelfth or Nineteenth Wards; and if you are consoling yourself with the delusion that the communication was mistakingly signed by them, I can only say that for your own sake this is to be regretted. Further light upon the subject will be afforded you ere long.

These, however, are but trivial excuses, and are put forward by you merely by way of evasion or diversion. But we are not thus to be trifled with. Further concealment of the City and County accounts will not be tolerated. The little we already know makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to do what in him lies to have the whole truth disclosed; and, if further incentive to this were necessary, you have supplied it in this circular. The subterfuge is too transparent.

You take exception to the following preamble to the resolutions in question:

> *Whereas*, It has been asserted by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and not yet contradicted, that gross frauds have been committed through the connivance of His Honor the Mayor, Controller and other City officials, whereby many millions of dollars have been feloniously abstracted from the City Treasury.

This, you say, "is surely known to most of you (the gentlemen who signed the communication) to be untrue, as the undersigned, immediately on publication of the slanders, broadly denied them under his (your) own signature." One occupying your present position ought to have a good memory. The TIMES' assertion, as you know, was based upon certain of the county accounts which were laid before the public. You have never, to this day, contradicted the accuracy of these accounts. True, in your card of the 22d of July last, you deny that they afford evidence of fraud, and attempt to throw the entire responsibility upon others. I quote your language:

"The claims alluded to by the TIMES are large, and they may have been exorbitant, *but no responsibility for them really rests with either the Controller or myself. They were all audited by the late (and what is known as the old) Board of Supervisors*, abolished when the new City Government was inaugurated, and most of the auditing occurred nearly two years ago. Many of the claims were for work and materials in 1868. That Board, it will be remembered, was elected by the people, and composed equally of Democrats and Republicans. The same majority that audited the claims had the power to re-audit them over the Mayor's veto. But the Mayor and the Counsel to the Corporation are both of opinion (as I think every lawyer will be) that under the Revised Statutes the audit of the Board is final, and is not one of those acts which a Mayor could veto."

It is charitable to suppose that at the time you penned this statement and published it over your signature, you forgot the *fact* of the existence of an *interim Board*, which had a short run of power between the old and the new Boards of Supervisors. Let me, therefore, refresh your memory a little as to this rather important body. Chapter 328 (section 4) of the laws of 1870 provides that "All liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this act, *shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller and the present President of the Board of Supervisors*, (WILLIAM M. TWEED,) and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include, in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871, an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein."

What this *interim* Board accomplished under cover of the authority thus conferred upon it, we have certified to under the signatures of both yourself and the Controller in your message and accompanying accounts, dated June 12 of the present year. You there admit that you, the Controller and TWEED went through the form of auditing and allowing claims made against the county to the modest amount of $6,312,541 37. When you completed this audit, which report says you did at one sitting, you raised the full amount by revenue bonds, payable in 1871, and thereupon signed the warrants under which the entire sum was taken from the Treasury. The Controller's accounts of June 12 make known the *further important fact*, that it was out of this sum of $6,312,541 37 THAT HE PAID ALL THE CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE COUNTY DURING THE YEAR 1870 FOR WORK DONE OR FURNISHINGS SUPPLIED, except the sum of $370,650, on account of the Court-house building.

Here, therefore, is the evidence conclusive that the *responsibility does rest with you, and the Controller and Mr. Tweed, for all the payments made to Ingersoll, Garvey, Miller, Keyser, the Smiths and others, during the year 1870, and that these claims amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of* $6,312,541 37.

But this is not all. You admit, and the accounts published in the TIMES show, that the claims thus audited by you, the Controller and TWEED, were stated to have been incurred in the years 1868 and 1869. Now turn, if you please, to the statutes, chapter 854 of the laws of 1868, and chapter 875 of the laws of 1869. In these statutes you will find fully set forth *the appropriations made by the Legislature for carrying on the Government, and providing for the work to be performed for the county for those years respectively*, and in each statute a provision is enacted as follows: "The said several sums shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, except as herein otherwise provided, *and neither the Board of Supervisors of said county, nor any officer, agent or member thereof, or head of department shall incur any liability or make any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for, or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditures and of the liabilities under such contracts shall exceed the sum appropriated for said purpose*, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE OR OBJECT THAN THAT HEREIN SPECIFIED."

All the special appropriations made by the statutes referred to were paid by the Controller at the time. Beyond these appropriations *no Board, no official* had any right, power, or authority to enter into any contract, or incur any liability for work or furnishings for which the county could be made legally responsible. This the statutes specially declare. You knew that, so also did the Controller and TWEED, when you entered upon your duties as members of the *interim* Board. And with this knowledge, how did you discharge the trust reposed in you? Claims to the amount of millions of dollars were presented for work stated to be done and furnishings supplied to the county during the years 1868 and 1869. Not only were the work and the furnishings thus claimed never performed or supplied on the order of any person authorized to act in the matter for the county, but many of the claims were, as the TIMES has already shown, fraudulent upon their face, some of them being made out in the names of parties who did not exist, and under other forms of device. Notwithstanding all this, however, you allowed the claims—you passed them all—you paid them—and having done so, now turn round and attempt to throw off the responsibility, and place it upon a Board composed half of Republicans and half of Democrats. But, Sir, this will not do. It is not a matter of politics, but of honesty and fair dealing; and the sooner this is realized by you the better. It must be admitted—and I, a life-long Democrat, do admit it—that not even a nominal Republican had anything to do with the passing and paying of the $6,312,541 37 of fraudulent claims paid in 1870; and when you publish the accounts you have promised, I undertake to show that, under the operation of the "accumulated debt bonds," both you and the Controller are equally responsible for all similar claims paid in 1869.

I am quite aware of the measures that are being taken to add the above $6,312,541 37 to the permanent debt of the county; but as to this, and several other matters, I intend you shall hear from me in a different way.

Yours respectfully, JOHN FOLEY,
President Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1871.

The Tribune's Version of the Tammany Accounts.

From Yesterday's Times.

Yesterday morning, the *Tribune* published what it calls "The Ring's own Statement of County Expenditures." We do not know whether this was inserted under the *Tribune's* contract for Corporation advertising, but it is perfectly obvious that the statement is intended to have but one effect, viz., to break the force of the previous exposures. The remarks by which it is introduced are in the last degree confused and contradictory. "We prefer," says the *Tribune*, "to go to the official records, and take a statement of the expenditures furnished by Tammany itself." What records? we naturally inquire. The Controller's books furnish the only records of expenditures to which the *Tribune* or anybody else can have access. But we have already given accurate and unchallenged transcripts from their pages which differ very essentially from those now submitted by the *Tribune*. Let us hear the explanation:

"The tables which we give today represent the bills audited by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor. They may have been paid at once, or paid in subsequent years, or they may still be a charge against the Treasury. The accounts which we have copied merely show that Tammany and the Mayor have passed the accounts."

Then, the mysterious "official records" are nothing more than the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, which the *World* has been trying for weeks to induce the public to accept instead of a sight of the Controller's books. The so-called "expenditures" are, therefore, not expenditures at all, but, as the *Tribune* acknowledges, are merely an exhibit of certain accounts passed by Tammany and approved by the Mayor. But, if this be the case, why lug into another paragraph a sentence like this: "The Controller has to balance his books, and, therefore, may be supposed to set down all his *expenditures* in some form or another even though he must resort to trickery to explain them." In spite of its own head-lines and introductory sentences, the *Tribune* has already acknowledged that there is no question of expenditure in the matter. What, then, does the above reference mean, and can it have any other tendency but a misleading one? Or what are we to infer from the statement in the closing paragraph of these incomprehensible remarks? "With these preliminary warnings we print the Tammany confession." A confession of what? Certainly not of money paid away. In spite of all the cloudy references to the Controller's books and "expenditures," every one of these items may still be unpaid for anything that the *Tribune* professes to know to the contrary. Shall we then accept the figures as a complete statement of the "bills acknowledged by the Supervisors and the Mayor?" The *Tribune* assures us that it has found no record of the withholding of the Mayor's signature from any bill passed by the Board of Supervisors. Since it appears to have been consulting the minutes of the Board, why did it fail to make a complete statement of what these contain? We have always held the records of this body to be completely irrelevant in the controversy between the people and the present heads of the City Government. If the *Tribune* takes a different view of their importance, we can furnish it with sundry large sums which have been unaccountably omitted from "the Ring's own statement." In the year 1869 alone, we give the following as samples of the accounts passed by the Board and allowed by the Mayor, of which the *Tribune* has no record:

	GREGG & CO.	
Jan. 7.	Carpets for armories	$25,995 40
	INGERSOLL & CO.	
Sept. 9.	Furniture, new Court-house	97,610 00
	A. J. GARVEY.	
Sept. 9.	Repairs on Court-house	18,870 90
Dec. 27.	Repairs	78,903 42
Dec. 27.	Repairs	86,168 00
	Total	$183,942 32
	A. HALL, JR.	
Sept. 9.	Painting	$62,710 25
	J. M'BRIDE DAVIDSON.	
July to September.	Safes	$83,355 00

Here are omissions supplied, be it remembered, from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, to the extent of $413,612 97, on accounts taken at random and in one year only, from the *Tribune's* "Tammany confession." The dates given are those of the meetings of the Board. We are not able to declare, so authoritatively as the *Tribune* does, what are the dates of the Mayor's approval. A comparison of the dates furnished by the *Tribune* with those given in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, shows that, in very many cases the Mayor's approval was given on the day of the meeting, and in no case which we have observed, is there a greater interval than two days between the two events.

We infer, from some more coherent remarks made upon the subject in the leading columns of the *Tribune*, that the figures we have adverted to are a sample of the accounts which are in preparation with a view to defend Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY from the accusations we have brought against them. We are unwilling to believe that the *Tribune* has been hoaxed, but it seems still more incredible to suppose that garbled quotations from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors should be gravely put forward to disprove the dates and specifications of warrants which were actually paid. We invite the attention of the *Tribune*, and everybody who sincerely desires to see appropriate punishment meted out to the men who have robbed the City Treasury, to these facts: I. Our exhibit of the sums actually paid by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY to the Ring tradesmen and their dummies stands absolutely uncontradicted. II. Everybody can understand the direct responsibility of HALL and CONNOLLY for money paid away on warrants bearing their own signatures. III. The records of the Board of Supervisors do not show all the accounts for which INGERSOLL, GARVEY and their confederates received checks. They show, moreover, a great many items that were approved and have never been paid. Any accusation of the Ring, therefore, based upon these records, is obviously incomplete, and tends to break the force of charges of a more definite kind. IV. The obvious duty, therefore, of everybody who wants to get at the truth is to join without hesitancy or reserve in the public effort which will shortly be made to compel Controller CONNOLLY to give the public a sight of his books.

Horace Greeley and the New-York Frauds.

From the Toledo Blade, Aug. 17.

Without honesty the philosopher or the statesman is nothing. If a man be found wanting in this essential moral quality, whatever of reputation he may have in either capacity must go with it. This quality the white-coated philosopher is popularly believed to possess. Much of the reputation he has enjoyed has sprung from the belief that he was not only honest himself, but that he could not look upon the dishonesty of others with the least degree of allowance. The *Tribune* has, in other days, raised its warning voice in trumpet tones in denunciation of frauds and rascalities. This was one of its specialities—to cry aloud and spare not the robbers who pillaged the Treasury of the people.

When the astounding peculations of the Tammany Ring were announced and exposed by the NEW-YORK TIMES, it was expected that the *Tribune* would rejoice over the exposure and join heartily in the universal chorus of condemnation and execration. But in this we are doomed to a measure of disappointment. The *Tribune*, it is true, does not justify the robbers. It does not seem to spare the culprits everybody else is denouncing. But there is a gentleness and moderation in its tone quite unnatural to the *Tribune* as we remember it in other days. And then the veteran chief and philosopher interposes his specious, deprecating plea for patience and calmness in such an earnest manner, that we, of the West, are quite amazed and mystified.

How can there be peace on the part of the righteous of the earth, among whom the chief editor of the *Tribune* has been popularly supposed to shine conspicuously, when such deeds of peculation and robbery are perpetrated? Shall not their souls be vexed by the deeds of the wicked? Are the righteous Lots ceasing to be vexed with the iniquities of the American Sodom?

Is it a time for peace and calmness? Is it not rather a time for a display of wrath and indignation? Why, then, does the sage of the *Tribune* call for calmness at such a time, and in view of such enormities? We are not satisfied, either, with the position of the aforesaid philosopher in regard to the reconciliation which ought to take place between the warring factions of the Republican Party in the City of New-York. We do not find that heartiness of zeal in the *Tribune* which we have expected in the direction of healing divisions and promoting party concord.

"Let us have peace," but let it be with the friends of political purity and Republican principles, and not with their enemies. Let no Republican holding secret relations with Tammany, for any purpose whatever, be tolerated in our party. New-York may be redeemed from the thraldom of the Democracy if we can only have honest men in whom the people have confidence put in the lead. Why is there not union and harmony among the Republicans of New-York, when the honest people of that City are seeking for deliverance from the foes who are leeching out the life of the City?

There was once a woe pronounced on those who pronounced peace! peace! when there was no peace. The cry of Mr. GREELEY for calmness and moderation is now as full of mischief as was that of the compromisers who bartered away the interests of freedom in the contest with the slave power. With such men we want and will have no patience nor peace. Let it be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, until OAKEY HALL, CONNOLLY and TWEED, and all that gang, are placed where they will have no power or privilege to plunder the people of the City of New-York.

STARS OF THE NIGHT.

The Brilliant Planets Now Visible—An Enthusiast's Description of the Glory of the Skies.

The present month affords an unusual opportunity for a study of the planets, whose eccentric movements, once a source of wonder to Ancient astronomers, are now as clear as their own pure light to those who are willing to trace their devious course, and learn the simple mathematical forces which sway their movements. Venus, Mars and Saturn now lend their soft light to the serene Summer evenings of August, and bright eyes can, during a few evenings of the month, track the path of the swift-footed Mercury, shyly hiding in the sun's fading light. Of them a writer in the Providence *Journal* thus pleasantly discourses:

"The lovely planet Venus, the queen of them all, deserves the first place on the list of evening stars. She is now a brilliant object in the western sky, appearing soon after sunset, and reigning supreme in her characteristic soft, pensive beauty, no lesser light daring to dispute her sovereign sway. She reached her greatest distance from the sun, or her greatest eastern elongation, on the 18th of July, and has since been rapidly approaching the sun, increasing in size and splendor with every passing day. She will reach her point of greatest brilliancy on the 20th of this month, after which decreasing in light, and approaching nearer the sun at every reappearance, she will on the 26th of September arrive at her inferior conjunction, and passing between us and the great luminary, reappear on his western side to fulfill her mission as morning star for the succeeding 292 days. Seen through the telescope, Venus now presents the appearance of a waning crescent, constantly increasing in size, but turning more and more her enlightened side from us, so that although she appears twenty-five times as large as when in the opposite and most distant part of her orbit, the light she gives by no means corresponds to her nearness.

No student of the stars can have failed during the last few months to compare the two planets, Jupiter and Venus, shining brilliantly side by side in gay contrast. Venus, our near neighbor, and the brightest star of all the heavenly host, and Jupiter, our magnificent brother, who, in spite of his immense distance, managed to hold the lists with his feminine rival. It was pleasant to watch their nightly approach on the celestial pathway, until, passing each other on the 12th of May, Jupiter moved sunward, and Venus still pursued her eastward course high up among the stars. A special interest just now is attached to the planet Venus in the astronomical world, for in 1874 one of her transits takes place. She will then pass, like a tiny, black star, across the sun's disc, and astronomers of all nations are making preparations to observe the rare phenomenon. The English Government has appropriated $50,000 for this purpose, and other nations will not be behindhand in their efforts in the cause. Instruments are being constructed, and stations have been chosen for observation. Next year some of the parties will be obliged to start for the inhospitable regions near the arctic and antarctic circles, where the work must be done. The last transit took place in 1769, and since then great improvements in science have been made, which will all be brought to bear upon one of the great problems to be solved, that of the sun's distance in which an error of 4,000,000 miles is to be detected.

The red planet Mars is now a conspicuous object in the south-east in the early evening, though by no means so brilliant a few months since. The planet may be traced in the constellation Virgo, not very far from its principal star Spica, with whose delicate hue the ruddy planet forms a pleasing contrast. It can be easily recognized, for no other star but the "lone" Spica is found in the vicinity. Mars is an exceedingly interesting telescopic object, and probably the only planet whose surface is actually seen, for Venus defies the telescope with its brightness, and the other planets are too far off. Everything found on the earth has been discovered on this planet but the existence of life. Eagle eyed astronomers have mapped out its surface, watched its snowy poles, noted the green of its waters, detected the ruddy color of its soil, admired its morning and evening twilight hues, and marked the passage of furious storms and moisture-laden clouds over its surface. Spectroscopic observers have tested the constituents of its mass, and found metals, earths, gases, vapors, and an atmosphere corresponding to our own.

The planet Saturn rises later in the evening, and is now found in the constellation Sagittarius, and very near the Milky Way, on which the archer rests his bended bow. Its ruddy light and soft glow make it easily discernible among the stars. It is specially interesting now as a telescopic object, for its rings are turned toward us, and surround the planet, or, rather, cradle it in their soft light as they will not do again to our eyes for fifteen years. These beautiful rings are objects of intense study to star-gazers, who wait patiently to discern if they are really made up of myriad minute satellites or meteors, bound together by incomprehensible forces, and while circling in triple bands around the huge planet, permitting glimpses of its surface to be seen between the tiny interstices. The new theory that Saturn is a sun to his eight satellites, and to the myriad moons which form his rings, is gaining ground among modern theories.

Mercury is the only other planet which will shed a perceptible light upon the August sky, and this will be only for a few evenings. He reaches his greatest eastern elongation on the 20th of this month, and then, and for a few days before and after, the careful watcher may track his course and pick him up about an hour after sunset, close behind the sun, and half concealed beneath his twilight beams. The sight is well worth the trouble, for no star compares in brilliancy with this swiftest member of the solar brotherhood.

Jupiter is now sole planetary monarch of the dawning day, and those who rise before the dawn can easily trace his path as the bright morning star. No observer can fail to recognize his solitary splendor, or fail to gaze with admiration upon this giant brother of whom we are so proud, and who, with his belts, moons, vast bulk, power of stirring up the sun into periods of magnetic storm, swaying his family of comets, and turning vast meteor-systems out of their courses, is the most interesting study the starry universe affords, save only the great sun himself.

How "Genuine French Brandy" is Sold Cheap.

The Custom-house officers in Boston seized on Wednesday last a large quantity of brandy on board a New-York steamer, alleging that it was smuggled. The proof was that it was sold in Boston as imported liquor at $9 per case, which showed that it could not have paid duty. The *Transcript* says that investigation proved that the brandy was manufactured in New-York, placed in bottles of foreign brand, packed in cases with foreign marks, and with stencils purporting to be Custom-house stencils at New-York. These, however, were not counterfeits of the regular marks, so that the parties escape the charge of forgery.

The International Bridge—Difficulties of Its Construction.

Some of the difficulties encountered by the contractors and their employes upon the International Bridge, which is now being constructed across the Niagara River at Black Rock, are thus described by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday evening: "We referred a day or two since to the fact that by a sudden fall in the water level, owing to a strong wind off shore, the fifth caisson, which was being sunk in forty-five feet of water, settled to the bottom of the river, lowering about twelve inches, and was forced by the current slightly out of proper position. The difficulty was not so great that any serious trouble was anticipated, and a rise of water would have placed the crib in such shape that the correct line could have been reached. But ill luck seems persistently to attend the location of this crib, and yesterday signs were evident that the structure was settling and getting badly out of line. It appears that the crib rested on a gravel bed, about five feet in depth, and the strength of the current even at the bottom of the rapidly-moving river was so great that the gravel was being sucked out from underneath. Nothing was to be done but to go over a prolonged task, discouraging as it might seem. The concrete filling of the crib will have to be removed, the structure again placed in line and sunk to a solid bottom. We do not know, but suppose, that the bottom of the river at that point will have to be prepared for the reception of the structure. No one can fully appreciate the difficulty attending a work of so extensive a character without visiting the spot. Old Niagara rushes by with a seven-mile stride at the point where the bridge is to cross, and to oppose so powerful an agent as the watery element, when compressed within bounds and driven by superhuman force, to say nothing of overcoming accidents from other sources, has proved a hard task indeed. When the structure is completed, and the United States and Canada shake hands over the noble stream that flows past our city, the work will stand as another proof of what mechanical skill and patient din can accomplish."

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) is without a rival for the promptness with which he supplies all domestic or foreign publications to his subscribers. He now has his counters laden with choice books and magazines, and people returning to town will find it well worth while to make an early visit to his store. Among his magazines will be found the *Dark Blue*, *Belgravia*, *Saint Pauls*, *Macmillan's*, *Once a Week*, *Fortnightly Review*, the *Argosy*, *Englishwoman's Domestic* and the *Milliner and Dress-maker*. Mr. BRENTANO also supplies the new household edition of CHARLES DICKENS' works, beginning with *Oliver Twist*, with new illustrations.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless and harmless, CONTAINS NO POISON, and being largely diluted when used, is cheaper than other articles. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

More than 2,000 ladies testify to the importance of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH as a valuable assistance in housekeeping, and a sure protection from burglars. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Avoid Lead-Water Poison by using the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE. It is the best and cheapest water-pipe, where strength and durability are considered. Price, 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD M'F'G CO., No. 213 Centre-st., New-York. Also manufacturers of Block-tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, &c. Orders solicited and filled at sight.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Saturday morning, 19th inst., DAVID ACKERMAN, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends, and the members of Scotia Lodge No. 634 F. and A. M. and St. Andrew's Division S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his step-father, Wm. Muir, No. 242 8th-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

BRUCE.—On Thursday evening, 17th inst., JOHN M. BRUCE, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 7 Madison-av., on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

GOODWIN.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 20, WILLIAM B. GOODWIN, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., at 5 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, 22d inst. Interment at the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, at 12 o'clock Wednesday, 23d.

HARRISON.—On Friday, 18th inst., at Yorkville, REBECCA F., daughter of William and Rebecca Harrison.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, corner of 1st-av. and 82d-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Wednesday morning.

HUTCHINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, JANE HUTCHINS, formerly of Peekskill, N. Y., widow of John Hutchins, aged 68 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Her relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of her son, Dr. Alexander Hutchins, No. 796 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 20, inst., HANNAH E., wife of William W. Rose.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSSELL.—On Sixth day, Eighth month, 18th, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 214 East 12th-st., on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, Aug. 18, JOHN W. THOMPSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 245 West 52d-st., this Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

VAN WYCK.—In London, England, Aug. 3, THEODORE P. VAN WYCK, son of Theodorus J. and Hannah E. Van Wyck, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Theodore Polhemus, Jr., No. 60 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 18, at Hempstead, Long Island, WILLIE B., only son of Benjamin and Adelia Wise, of this City, aged 9 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 104 East 34th-st., at 1 o'clock Monday, the 21st inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WILLETS.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on First day morning, the 20th inst., ESTHER G. WILLETS, wife of Joseph Willets.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information of JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS:
HOW THEY ARE CAUSED, AND HOW THEY MAY BE PREVENTED.
By J. R. ROBINSON, Steam Engineer.
Sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
Boston.

NEW WORK ON BANKRUPTCY.
GAZZAM'S TREATISE.
Second edition just out.
For sale at all law bookstores.

FUTURE FRANCE.

What the Recent Elections Portend—The Installation of the Commune by Law—The Chance for a Cæsar—The Radical Conspiracy.

Paris (Aug. 1) Correspondence London Times.

If any persons thought that the Communist and Communalist revolution was put down in France on the 28th of May, and that 15,000 killed and 30,000 prisoners had sufficed to appease the flood of passion which smouldered in the hearts of one part of the working population, they must now perceive that they were mistaken. The municipal elections show that it is not all over, and, if I am to believe the reports which I hear on all sides, I fear that the danger, diverted for a time, may soon reappear in a more threatening form, and this time without the power of its being turned away. Though assuming far greater proportions, this is exactly what followed the events of June, 1848. The insurrection which was quelled after a three days' struggle gradually revived and made its power felt by means of a legal instrument placed in its hands—namely, universal suffrage. Already, now, when only two months have passed, the insurrectionary spirit is rising again, and is found to be sufficiently strong in Paris—a town taken by assault only yesterday—to make a second "manifestation" at the elections. The first was made at the political elections on the 2d of July, when five out of twenty-one of their candidates got a majority; now they have got in thirty-five candidates out of eighty. What a work to accomplish in a few days! Revolutionary reaction is quicker in coming than after the events of 1848.

VICTORY FOR THE COMMUNE.

We must not deceive ourselves, as is too often done in France. The turn taken by the municipal elections of Paris is a severe check, and it will soon produce bitter fruits. It is neither more nor less than, as I foresaw long ago, the installation of the Commune by law. The most compromised names appear in it—MM. MOTTU, BONVALET, CLEMENCEAU, LOCKROY and LOISEAU-PINSON, who clung so close to M. DELESCLUZE'S Commune, and tried so hard to become masters of it; M. RANC, who retired from it because he could not get the lead, and twenty others with them, will constitute in the midst of the Municipal Council an all powerful and prevailing minority. It must not be forgotten that in the old Commune of Paris it was the minority that was master, and that in the temporary Commune, which followed, it was also a violent minority which took the lead. We may be quite sure that on the very first opportunity the thirty-five members, who will form the nucleus of an active opposition, will be induced to play an important part in politics. Circumstances may arise which will place all power in their hands, and it is not very difficult to foresee such circumstances.

THE CHANCE FOR A CÆSAR.

In the present disorganized state of the country, and now especially of the army, nothing is to be depended on. In the Departments the propaganda of the International makes every day fresh recruits, and extends its ravages through all the industrial classes, even among those who have hitherto kept themselves aloof from the Socialist movement. It is well known how much Lyons is worth, what Marseilles can do, what Bordeaux and Toulouse are prepared for. At Rheims the workmen are concerting together and forming combinations under the eyes of the Prussians. They say aloud of the prisoners of Versailles, "That the Government dare not try them, that they will not try them; that they will be forced to set them at liberty." People who arrive from the Departments are full of uneasiness about what they have seen, and a high magistrate, who has lately presided at the assizes, told me yesterday that everything might be feared if a famine were to make itself felt, or when the new taxes should come into play. Add to this the distress which the war has caused, and is still preparing for the future, the passions which it has fomented, the pride it has wounded, and you will understand that among all these ferments of discord, between two parties in society who are threatening one another, between the young and the old army who are jealous of one another, there is room for an audacious man who would supersede the republic by a dictatorship, through leaning on the most active and least scrupulous portion of the army.

THE RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

A clear-sighted and impartial mind will have no difficulty in penetrating the ideas which animate the Radical Party, in ascertaining its course—in following it, in fact, through the different phases of the conspiracy which it is constructing. The revolutionary instincts of the working classes are not overcome, not even subdued; they are as lively as ever, and quite ready to recommence the struggle. Their chief will be M. GAMBETTA, if he consents. In order to rule them it will be necessary to give them the occupation which meets their wishes, revolutionary occupation. The evacuation of the territory by the Germans, the payment of the indemnity, the renewal of strength to the army and its reorganization, if possible, will be waited for. On this point an understanding may be come to, and common cause made with M. THIERS. If the impatience of the Democratic Party allows it, the war may then be recommenced, not against Germany, but against the German Government; a revolutionary war, issuing from the Democratic propaganda, will be made, raising the people in the name of their social and political rights, in the name of labor against capital, of the *prolétariat* against property. Then "the two nations will unite in a fraternal union," says Gen. FAIDHERBE in his recent pamphlet, "the Rhine will no longer be a barrier coveted and too often stained with blood, but a bond of union, a life-giving artery, and Europe will at last enjoy real peace. This is the revenge which right-thinking minds ought to wish to take on Prince BISMARCK and on German feudalism." To make this revenge desired, M. GAMBETTA'S General is obliged to imagine an enslaved Germany, "having no sentiment of its worth and dignity," destitute of all the rights of free men. It is by propagating these errors, by sheltering them under the authority of a valued name, that France is being prepared for her new destinies. If, unfortunately, this language, similar to that of the International, were taken seriously, and M. GAMBETTA were to be its official interpreter, while MM. FAIDHERBE and CHANZY were its valiant defenders, the other nations of Europe would not fail to look upon France as a scourge which must at any price be made away with. The patriotism of MM. FAIDHERBE and GAMBETTA, however great it may be, cannot contemplate such a consequence as this.

Divisions Among Republicans—Fenton vs. Conkling.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Evening Post:*

Having noticed in your paper repeated references to differences or rivalries between the two United States Senators from this State, it occurs to me as worth while to inquire what these differences are, and what is the danger to be apprehended by the Republican Party from them.

If I understand the case, you do both of the Senators injustice in your assumption that there is or has been any quarrel between them. On the contrary, their personal and official relations since they have been colleagues in the Senate have been entirely amicable. Let us call to mind the official and political history of these gentlemen.

Senator CONKLING was first elected a member of Congress from Oneida County in 1858, (being then less than thirty years of age,) and was re-elected in 1860, 1864 and 1866. He won distinction in the House by his readiness in debate, and soon came to be regarded as a leading member. His controversy with Speaker BLAINE, growing out of his attack on Provost-Marshal General FRY, will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant of Congressional efforts. He was selected by his colleagues to represent New-York on the Reconstruction Committee.

In 1867 he was elected to the Senate to succeed Mr. IRA HARRIS, where by his eloquent speeches and ready ability he soon became prominent.

During the first two years of his service with Mr. MORGAN as his colleague, the New-York Republicans in both houses of Congress were practically a unit on all political questions. No complaint was ever made of divisions or dissensions among the New-York Republicans at Washington. It was the most perplexing and difficult period in the history of the Republican Party, and through all of it the Republicans of New-York were faithfully served by their representatives in Congress. For all this they are indebted to no one more than to ROSCOE CONKLING. No man who knows him ever suspected him of wielding official patronage for his own benefit. He was never known as a place-seeker or an office-huckster.

On the 4th of March, 1869, with the inauguration of Gen. GRANT as President, Ex-Gov. FENTON entered the Senate as the successor of Senator MORGAN.

Gov. FENTON was first elected to Congress in 1854, and after ten years of service there, was in 1864 elected Governor of New-York. During his last four years in Congress, after the election of President LINCOLN, he became notorious in his efforts to control the patronage of the Administration. It has been said that he secured a larger number of appointments than any other member of Congress.

Throughout his four years as Governor of New-York, he was true to his reputation in manipulating the Executive patronage to build up a personal party. The well-known and earnestly expressed desires of leading Republicans in favor of any particular appointment were almost invariably ignored, to enable the Governor to place men in official position who would devote themselves to his personal advantage.

Not only this, but the high prerogative of approving or vetoing acts of the Legislature was used in the same disgraceful manner. Meritorious measures were approved only after personal solicitation by parties interested. Bad measures were approved after certain persons, known to be familiar with the Executive, had been paid large sums as counsel fees. Erie schemes and New-York Tax Levies, reeking with corruption, were approved in spite of the protests of eminent citizens.

On his accession to the Senate, Gov. FENTON was followed to Washington by hordes of his political beneficiaries, who had been displaced by the Democratic victory in New-York. He and his friends claimed that as he held the latest commission from the Republicans of New-York, he must be regarded as their especial representative. The air was filled with noise in support of this claim. His colleague and the Representatives in Congress were of no account; Gov. FENTON was the oracle, the one man who could properly represent New-York Republicans. This claim was supported with so much vehemence that the President and his Secretaries were greatly impressed with its truth, and during the first year of the administration of President GRANT the New-York appointments, (aside from the local appointments in districts represented by Republican members,) were almost wholly dictated by Gov. FENTON.

Thus Collector Grinnell, Naval Officer Merritt, Assistant Treasurer Butterfield, Appraiser Palmer, Postmaster Jones, Collector Bailey, (the defaulter,) John V. Gridley, Assessor Allaben, Postmaster Booth, of Brooklyn, Postmaster Filkins, of Albany, Gen. Curtis, Special Agent, and many others were recommended and supported for appointment by this enterprising Senator.

It was only after the failure of many of these officers that the President began to discover that he had been imposed upon.

In reviewing the situation the President discovered that every appointee in New-York who had thus failed had been recommended by Senator FENTON, and that the appointment of every one of them had been disapproved by his colleague. On the other hand, the few persons who had been appointed on the recommendation of Senator CONKLING had all been faithful and successful. Naturally this review made a serious impression upon a man like Gen. GRANT.

A crisis in New-York matters was finally reached on the question of the Collectorship. The President finally, after much delay, solved the question by nominating Collector MURPHY, whereupon Mr. FENTON and his friends raved like madmen. After a fortnight of furious newspaper attack, elaborate hearings before the Senate Committee, and a violent speech in Executive session, Mr. FENTON secured two votes beside his own in opposition to Mr. MURPHY'S confirmation.

The appointment of Mr. MURPHY was certainly not suggested nor solicited by Mr. CONKLING. He was first informed by a third person that the President had determined upon the appointment. The nomination was made at a time when he was confined to his house by a severe illness. He recognized the right of the President to nominate, as it was his duty to act upon the confirmation. If his friends were appointed to office he was gratified. If others were appointed he did not make war upon the Administration. We heard no complaint from him or his friends during the first year of Gen. GRANT'S Administration that the party was going to destruction because his friends were slighted.

From the date of Mr. MURPHY'S appointment, however, Senator FENTON has been understood to be in opposition to the Administration, as well as opposed to his colleague and a large majority of the Republican members of Congress from New-York.

Shortly after the adjournment of Congress in 1870 it was proclaimed that Gov. FENTON would carry the New-York Republican Convention of that year in opposition to Gen. GRANT, as a rebuke for his disregard of the Senator's monopolizing dictation of official patronage. Gov. FENTON was early elected a delegate to the Convention, and it was first announced by telegraph that he was to be made President of the Convention. His friends, who were in control of the State Committee, arranged the preliminaries to their satisfaction, but the Convention voted them down, and elected GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS as its Chairman by a large majority.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of Senators CONKLING and FENTON, Judge PIERREPONT, NOAH DAVIS, JOHN H. SELKREG and others. Mr. FENTON, though repeatedly sent for, declined to make his appearance at either of the meetings. The Committee presented resolutions approving the administration, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention. Upon surrendering the chair to the permanent organization of the Convention, Mr. CURTIS appointed Senators CONKLING and FENTON to conduct the President to the platform. The former promptly responded, but the latter failed to do so, and a substitute was appointed in his stead. Not only did Mr. FENTON fail to control the Convention and give expression to his dissatisfaction, he also failed to control the delegates from his own Congressional district. They could not agree to name a member of the State Central Committee, and the district had no member of the Committee during the succeeding Fall campaign.

The State Committee invited both Senators to take part in the ensuing canvass. Mr. CONKLING responded by addressing large and enthusiastic meetings in New-York, Buffalo, Syracuse, and many other cities and villages throughout the State, in support and advocacy of the elections of Gen. WOODFORD, and devoted his entire time to the success of the party during the canvass. Mr. FENTON declined to aid in the canvass, and after organizing a bolt to defeat the Congressional nominee of the party in his own district, which was well nigh successful in spite of the overwhelming Republican majority, spent weeks in a distant State, returning home just in time to make a speech at Jamestown, predicting defeat in the State at the approaching election. The unexpected falling off of the Republican vote in the rural counties is largely attributed to this doleful prediction.

Those who are familiar with the details of New-York politics will acknowledge the truthfulness of this narrative. Senator FENTON'S distinct characteristic has been a persistent and unscrupulous effort to control, for his personal advantage, the patronage of his party, pushing men forward without regard to their qualifications or merit, but with an eye only to their partisan services in his own behalf. After losing, by his recommendation of bad men, the confidence of the administration, and finding himself unable to longer control the patronage, he inaugurates hostilities, and, when the State Convention declines to follow his lead, he acts like a sulky boy, and refuses to perform the part assigned him, following this with an apparent attempt to defeat his party at the election.

In contrast with this is the action of his colleague, Mr. CONKLING, when he was ignored in consequence of the assumption of his colleague, quietly and loyally awaiting the vindication of time and the justice of a friendly administration; conscientious in the recommendation of proper persons for Executive appointment when his advice was desired, performing with scrupulous fidelity his duty to his party, whether his friends were in control or otherwise, consulting the wishes of those having a right by party service to advise, and contributing by every means within his ability to build up and strengthen his party.

I have thus reviewed at considerable length the case of FENTON vs. CONKLING. The reader will say that I am partial in my expressions. This I admit. I know both of the Senators well, and have been a close observer of their public career during the past ten years. While I may be charged with friendship for one, I cannot be accused of hostility to the other.

We often hear of Mr. FENTON'S serenade speeches, at different points, the burden of his song being "harmony." If he wants harmony, he is the man to make it. He and his immediate friends are the only "inharmonious" Republicans in the State today. Let him practice according to his preaching.

REPUBLICAN.

The Warning Note.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 5.

The advisers of the Queen must be convinced by this time that Her Majesty's retirement from public life has become something more than a subject of occasional, sympathetic, desponding gossip. Little by little it has hardened into matter of opinion and of grave forecast. Moreover, it is a subject upon which all classes in society, from the lowest to the highest, think strongly, and on which they all think alike. How strong the general feeling is, and how ready to reveal itself even upon slight occasions, is shown by the progress of the discussion to which Col. BARTTELOT made the latest contribution in the House of Commons yesterday. It is scarcely more than a fortnight since, advancing from the region of gentle hint and mild suggestion, we wrote outright what everybody has been thinking more or less for several years past; namely, that the Queen's retirement, due to private grief, is taking the proportions of a public calamity. Immediately every important journal in the Kingdom, from the *Saturday Review* and the *Times* downward, took up and repeated the warning in plain, strong language, such as is fittest for the occasion. It is to be heard in the verses of *Punch*, and it is echoed in the House of Commons itself. Therefore there is reason to hope that the warning will not pass unregarded. Popular opinion, the judgment of the country, is often cited nowadays as if it were unalloyed wisdom. Our own faith is not unreservedly given to that doctrine, but those who do believe in it should be rather startled by the fact that here is a case in which "popular opinion" does not mean the instincts and the judgment of a majority, but of the whole mass of the country, of every class, of every creed, of every degree of ignorance and enlightenment, of every form of political persuasion. Of course it affects various men in various ways. One it makes apprehensive; another it rejoices; and there are degrees in those different feelings, according as the overthrow of the Monarchy in England is dreaded or desired. But these various shapes and grades of feeling all spring from one universal conviction; that if the Monarchy remains for many years longer in the shadow of the tomb, its own existence will be threatened. We know it is not an easy thing for the Ministers of a Sovereign to deal with him bluntly in affairs of this kind. We know, also, that some of the worst misfortunes that have ever overtaken the civilized world may be charged to a like abstention from disturbing majesty with distressing portents. But Mr. GLADSTONE is a strong Minister. He is not inclined to underrate the respect due to the popular judgment, though he probably does underrate the insurgent forces that lie at the bottom of it. Then he, perhaps, will undertake a task which he cannot long neglect without damage to his reputation as a Minister, or without suffering the accumulation of dangers to the peace of the State. That they do accumulate at a rapid rate he may assure himself, if he will consider the state of popular feeling on this subject now and only five years ago. He may confidently expect to see a still greater advance and a still deeper change five years hence. The Queen should be advised that if she is to leave the throne to her children as safe and as comfortable as she found it, (which is desirable on her own and on their account,) and if the country is to be spared what troubles must arise from encouraged and plausible Republican agitations, (which is not desirable on its account,) the Crown must take up the great duties which belong to it, over and above its part in the regular work of government and administration.

ALGERIA.

Continuance of the Insurrection.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter, which it has received from a resident at Djidjeli, dated July 25: "We read here in all the French newspapers that the Arab insurrection is nearly extinct, and that very shortly all the tribes will have made their submission. The Government of the Republic is either very ill informed, or it desires to disguise the character of events which are occurring here. All the newspapers in Algeria are remonstrating against the paucity of troops and the slow progress made by the expeditionary columns. As an instance of what is going on I may mention that the small town of Djidjeli has been blockaded by the Arabs since the 6th of June, and we have not been able to obtain sufficient reinforcements to justify us in attempting sorties. Since the 1st of July fire has been incessantly raging in the magnificent forests around us, and especially on the 23d and 24th we were completely surrounded by a belt of flame. Ashes and scorched leaves from these forests lie thickly in the town. The establishments belonging to the Algerian Forestal Society, of which I am the director, were pillaged and burnt on the 30th and 31st of May. Later, mills, farms, buildings, crops belonging to Europeans, all have been swept away. Algeria is lost forever if these savages be not promptly subdued, but after the experience of the last forty-one years we have little hope of any energetic measures being adopted, notwithstanding the good intentions of Admiral DE GUEYDON. Why should not the most guilty of these revolted Arabs be sent off to Cayenne or some other colony? They can never repay one-half the value of what they have destroyed." The *Indépendant* of Constantine is informed by a correspondent at Batna that the Chief RACOUBI BEN CHABOR had an interview with the officers of the garrison, whom he addressed in these terms: "The time has come. Tremble, O ye Christians! Henceforth Islamism will tolerate no other creed. We are disgusted with your civil administration. All your officials, from the Maire to the *garde champêtre*, all must disappear. All the civil services needlessly vex us; we desire to throw off the yoke under which we have so long bent. We shall alone recognize the Arab Bureau. As for your traders, we have vowed eternal hatred to them; they must not look for any reconciliation. We give you a few days for reflection, and then pillage, fire, assassination will recommence." The *Débats* strongly urges the Government to send ample reinforcements, and also to put an end to the dissensions which have so long existed between the Arab Bureau and the civil authorities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions in real estate during the past week have been light in amount and unimportant in character. Nothing of importance has transpired either at the Exchange or at the brokers' offices. No public sales of suburban real estate have taken place, and the market as a general thing has been very dull. Indeed, there has not been sufficient inquiry as yet to denote which way the scales are going to turn in the Fall. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that a good amount of business will be done in the coming season, and prices are still very firm.

Auction Sales at the Exchange This Week.

By WM. KENNELLY, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, by order of the Supreme Court, THOS. BOESE, Esq., referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 16.8 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue. And on Friday, Aug. 28, by order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, referee, the premises situated on the north-west corner of Delancey and Broome streets.

Messrs. LYNCH & CAMP report the sale of the following property:

11th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 69th-st., 50x100.5, to Michael Walsh, for	$6,600
112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 175x100.11, to Peter P. Comen, for	23,450
114th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100.11, to Mr. Keys, for	18,750
74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, 20x53, and lot, 20x100, to Mrs. Colvin, for	36,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 52D-ST., splendid brown-stone high-stoop house, 24x60x100; cabinet finish; only $50,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 36TH-ST., four-story brown-stone house, marble hall, cabinet finish, very desirable—only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE near 21st-st., in 2d-av., three story, brick, high stoop, 20x55x100—only $14,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, at noon, on the premises, on easy terms, to be made known at the sale.

Two farms, situated on and divided by the public road between Somerville and Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., about a mile and a half from the latter place. One contains 54 and the other 34 acres, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c.

The orchards consist of about 3,500 peach-trees and 1,500 pear-trees, some of which are now in bearing.

The West Line Railroad, it is expected, will have a depot in the vicinity of Liberty Corner. The reason why the places are to be sold is the death of the recent occupant.

The horses, wagons, farm implements, &c., and the household furniture, together with the growing peaches, will be sold at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, or at the "Ten Eyck House," Somerville, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 160 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, two and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 271 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. E. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$13,000—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., only a few minutes' walk from depot, a fine stone mansion, 47x36½, with ten large rooms, all in good order, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., good garden. Terms easy. Full particulars of the owner, No. 155 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED.
No. 329 West 14th-st.
No. 147 East 15th-st.
No. 28 East 22d-st.
No. 34 West 27th-st.
No. 157 East 36th-st.
No. 108 West 47th-st.
No. 124 2d-av.
No. 138 5th-av.
No. 141 East 15th-st.
No. 232 East 18th-st.
No. 19 West 26th-st.
No. 320 West 34th-st.
No. 37 West 45th-st.
No. 414 West 51st-st.
No. 45 5th-av.
For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON-AV., Murray Hill, a first-class four-story brown-stone full-size residence, completely furnished, including a grand piano, billiard-table, statuary, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HARLEM—WANTED TO LEASE, IN HARLEM, for three or more years, a house with extra ground; must have modern conveniences, be in perfect order, and west of 4th-av. Address B. R., No. 8 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Sylvan Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen city lots, situated on the old Boston road and Elliott-ave., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx; on the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store and stable; a fine garden of fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See map at auction-room.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

Invite the attention of jobbers and wholesale buyers generally, to their Spring stock, now opening.

Their line of

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

LINENS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS,

UPHOLSTERY, CLOAKS, &C.,

are complete, and are offered at low prices.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

Depres Kid Glove.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. (Established 1847.)
THURSDAY, Aug. 31,
at 11 o'clock, at our sales-room,
Nos. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.
Large glass show-case, black-walnut desk, French-plate mirror, office-stools, &c., &c. By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 21, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
150 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
140 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
72 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A PARTNER WANTED with this amount to extend one of the best manufacturing businesses in this City, connected with shipping and railroads; it pays one half profit, and can be extended to any amount, and is a monopoly. For full particulars apply in person to R. LOVE, No. 176 Mulberry-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CROUCH—KEATING.

IN CHANCERY, IN ENGLAND.—In the matter of the Trusts of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 6th day of March, 1844, made on the marriage of JAMES CROUCH with HANNAH KEATING, widow.—Whereas, by the said settlement the said James Crouch did, in the event of his having survived the said Hannah Keating, who died at Ledbury, Herefordshire, on the 31st August, 1869, become entitled to a life interest in the funds the subject of such settlement. Now, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in the above matter, the said James Crouch, a party to the said indenture, dated the 6th March, 1844, is by his solicitors, on Thursday, the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, to come in and claim the said life interest at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, in England, or in default thereof he will be considered to have predeceased the said Hannah Keating, and whether in fact he survived her or not, he will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit of or interest under the said indenture of settlement.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1871.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 9 Great James-st., W. C., agents for MUTLOW & BARBER, Ledbury.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; no objection to the country; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has two years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit plain dresses; lived out in the old country and in this; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable woman; or would take plain cooking and assist with washing; competent to take either situation; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse for invalid or infant, or seamstress; can cut and fit; or any responsible position in a gentleman's family; has good references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A KIND, EXperienced infant's nurse; will take the best care of a child from its birth; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a few gentlemen's washing, or families. Call at No. 557 2d-av., third floor, front.

AN ENGLISH PERSON LATELY arrived in New-York, desires a situation as lady's maid; no objection to one or two children; if desired, will travel; reference from previous employer. Address M. S., Room No. 12 Clarendon Hotel, 4th-av. and 18th-st.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—EXCELLENT situations ready for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., clean, cool waiting-rooms.

FAMILIES OR OTHERS IN CITY OR country, wanting first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted, situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, and young girls, country or City, and those lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., will be found a number of select servants, suitable for private families, boarding-houses, &c., for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

CITY OR COUNTRY—A PROTESTANT cook, who is master of her business, desires a situation in a private family; good references. Apply at Putnam Hall, No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, by CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER by a young Englishman who is not afraid of work; understands farming throughly; also mowing, milking, and care of horses; will take very moderate wages in a steady place; will go any distance in the country. Apply or address at 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect, and has unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. W., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 Williams-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has good recommendations and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is perfectly willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and the care of silver; no objection to the country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale or retail house, or janitor of a building; has been eight years in present situation; best reference given. Address R. T. P., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation; understands taking care of horses, driving, &c. Apply or address No. 580 West 36th-st., Mr. RASPIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man (American) who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to J. T., No. 9 John-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO JEWELERS.—A YOUNG MAN UNderstanding the retail trade desires an engagement. Address A. O., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man, an American, 18 to 20 years of age, of good address, and a good correspondent; must be a member of an Evangelical Church. Address, giving age, reference, salary expected, and church connections, M. R. R., Station F Post-office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—All professed and other cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., English, American, Scotch, German, French, and of all nations, wanted for good situations, City and country.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT boy, about 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address, giving references, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

CIRCULARS OF DAY SCHOOLS, boarding schools and City and country, can be obtained at No. 54½ West 32d-st. Principals of educational institutes of every description are requested to forward full particulars.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 575 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway,
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 36 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS F. B. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 13. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 31 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English. French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON,
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Alleneyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 15.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, understanding music thoroughly, desires a situation as governess, companion or housekeeper; location immaterial. Address S. E. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience, four as principal of an academy, and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a popular seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, Meriden, Conn.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced European lady teacher wants to give lessons in French, German, music, drawing, and oil-painting; best references. Call at No. 100 2d-av.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia.....Sat. Aug. 26	Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 23
Europa.......Sat. Sept. 2	Iowa........Wed., Aug. 30
India........Sat. Sept. 9	Ismailia....Wed., Sept. 6
Columbia.....Sat., Sept. 16	Caledonia...Wed., Sept. 13

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

For Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.........$130, gold.	Cabin.........$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.

Second cabin.......... 150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80 gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.

Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........[illegible]
To London.......... 80	To London..........[illegible]
To Paris.......... 90	To Paris..........[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........................Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.........................Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........................Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC...........................Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE.......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Sept. 7

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Sept. 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. Howes, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at *a good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..........$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also. other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY.

TEN PER CENT., clear of all expenses, payable semi-annually in New-York, can be obtained on valuable lands in Central Illinois, worth three times the amount of the investment on bond and mortgage. Satisfactory City references given. Iowa lands purchased. J. C. CONKLING & CO., Springfield, Ill.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS

BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD

on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial [illegible] July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate..........	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870..........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property..........	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan..........	$5,481,662 00
Total value..........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876..........	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for..........	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $23?,478 34.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for..........	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to..........	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn..........$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand..........$25,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say....	235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence, with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY,
} Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than..........$375,000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over..........$16,000,000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Milwaukee & Northern RAILWAY COMPANY,

DUE 1891.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile, only so fast as the road shall be completed and thoroughly equipped. Are a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company.

This road is designed as a through line from Milwaukee to Green Bay and Lake Superior, connecting at Menasha with the Wisconsin Central (Land Grant) Road, now being built, via Stevens Point to Duluth, thus forming the shortest possible route from thence to the lake ports and the east. The first section is in successful operation twenty miles from Milwaukee. The second section, thirty-three miles, is being rapidly extended, and so soon as completed, direct connection will be made with Fond-du-Lac and Sheboygan, over the Railway of the Sheboygan and Fond-du-Lac Company. The country through which the road passes is one of the oldest settled portions of the State, and contains a dense population of thrifty and industrious people. No other section of the State offers such peculiar advantages for a remunerative local traffic, while the great saving of fifty miles in distance between Green Bay and Chicago must insure for this line a large through business.

Greenleaf, Norris & Co.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast **Coal and Iron Mines** belonging to the said Company. For sale at **90** and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1871.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid at this office on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 22, 1871, without rebate. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 119 Broadway.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, rockaway, sleigh and harness, all almost new; the horse is seven years old, perfectly sound, kind, and can trot close to three minutes; will warrant him in all respects; all to be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 112 Kingston-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BAY COLT; black points; 15 hands; sired by *Lone Star*; *Lady Suffolk* dam; well broken to harness; very stylish, and promises well for speed. Inquire at No. 18 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for the want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 520 10th-av., for three days.

FOR SALE—A FINE ARABIAN HORSE; splendid under the saddle or in harness; warranted in all respects. Can be seen at Col. BRUCE'S Stables, 41st-st. and 7th-av.

DOCTOR'S WAGON, SECOND HAND, for sale or exchange, in perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse, young, sound and kind; suitable for any kind of work. Apply at 387 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

A SPACIOUS SECOND OR THIRD floor, with private table, if desired, can be obtained in a private family in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., 32d-st., on application at 320 Broadway, Room 14.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 20. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Rue de Rivoli.

General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms, Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included, From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Dinners at 5 francs, wine included, Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Reduction throughout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no step south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:50 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:60 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TRAINS TO ALTURAS, for August, leave foot of Chambers-st., at 9 A. M., as follows:

Monday, 21st, Dashaway Lodge G. T. Picnic.
Thursday, 24th, Arcola Coterie Picnic.
Sunday, 27th, Church train.
Tuesday, 29th, Sunday-school Picnic.
Thursday, 31st, Jersey City Union Temperance Picnic.

Round trip tickets, 50 cents, to be had on train or of the members of the above societies.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

REWARDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND dollars ($5,000) will be paid for the discovery, and evidence leading to the conviction, of the person who willfully caused a false and forged account of the burning of the Company's steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY to be published in the morning journals of this date.

By order.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles. Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

SECOND WEEK

of the versatile young artiste,

LOTTA,

who will appear EVERY EVENING in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS,

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY, Aug. 21, And every evening till further notice, JOS. K. EMMET, In his great specialty of the German Emigrant in Charles Gaylor's drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN, With new scenery, music, and mechanical effects, and A POWERFUL COMPANY. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Debut in sensation drama and comedy of MISS ADA HARLAND, in Maeder's new romantic and picturesque drama of LOLA. THE WILL O' THE WISP......ADA HARLAND. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. KIND TO A FAULT, and THE WINDMILL.

TERRACE GARDEN.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS—58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Aug. 22, MME. LOUISE LICHTMAY, HERR THEODORE HABELMANN. Mons. Jullien has the honor to announce the engagement of the above eminent artists. GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. GRAND SOLO CONCERT. MME. LOUISE LICHTMAY. Admission, 50 cts. ENRNST O. BERNET, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FIFTY CENTS FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FARE TO CATSKILL. REGULAR EVENING LINE AT 6 O'CLOCK. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, DAILY FROM PIER NO. 39 N. R. (VESTRY-ST.) connecting with morning express trains for Saratoga, the North, and Buffalo and the West. Through tickets issued for all points at above reduced rates.

$2—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th. 6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th.......4:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th.... 6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th.. 7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 20th.......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th.... 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 21st.......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 21st....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d.......7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....12:00 M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.......3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:15 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR TROY DIRECT—LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light-draft steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier 43, Spring-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW steamboat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

FOR SING SING CAMP-MEETING.—The steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 34 (Harrison-st.,) every afternoon at 3:55. Returning leaves Sing Sing every morning at 6:50.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road d

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WALKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Walker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISADOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK, and LOUIS P. FRANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 30th day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction-rooms of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupts, that is to say: About 835 dozen cloth and fur caps, about 50 pieces woolens, 9 pieces silk plush, sundry manufactured furs, dressed skins, kid skins, hat-bands, braids, elastic unfinished work.

CHARLES VANNIER, Assignee of the estate of Isador Frank, Charles Frank, and Louis P. Frank.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—To whom it may concern.—At New-York City the 12th day of August, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIAS BACH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. J. J. RUSSE, Assignee, No. 904 3d-av.

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STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her NEW COMPANY, whose appearance in this Theatre HAS MARKED A NEW ERA in the history of FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE. CROWDED HOUSES. STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 P. M., of Seats should, therefore, BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

CONTINUED INTRODUCTION OF NOVEL SPECIALTIES. The Burlesque of BLUE BEARD, will, from the present time, be PRESENTED IN TWO ACTS, and will CONSTITUTE THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. Augustin Daly

THE THIRD SEASON OF COMEDY at this elegant theatre, which has been newly decorated and substantially improved during the Summer recess, WILL BEGIN on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, with the production of a peculiarly original comedy of vital local import, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled DIVORCE, in which the brilliant NEW COMPANY will appear. Box-office opens Saturday morning, Sept. 2, at 8 A. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 4. With the eminent artists, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and the UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871. THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms. ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September. The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is secured by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and the Boston way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors. PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS. Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. Authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 [illegible]. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., [illegible]. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky.; Citizens' Bank, C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS OF TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To the members of the I. O. B. B. An annual general meeting of this Society will take place on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., for the election of officers and trustees for the ensuing year, and transaction of important business; also to act on the following amendment: "That the fiscal year of the Society begin hereafter on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December." By order of the trustees. S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;

A Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

A Register, in the place of Michael Connolly;

Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712, of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 25, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the Inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited; the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be separately canvassed in the same manner as other ballots, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding two in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week, until the election.

Vide Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, August 1, 1871.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

☞ Publishers of newspapers will please not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized so to do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1860. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris, and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by [illegible] Mr. EBEN KIMBALL [illegible] names at New-York [illegible] ment.

JAS. W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.

GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. SHARP and VALENTINE BARR is this day dissolved. GEORGE B. SHARP.

No. 33 GOLD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

The manufacture of steel and copper plates for engravers will be continued as heretofore at No. 33 Gold-st., by GEORGE B. SHARP.

THE VAMPIRES OF THE DOCKS

How the Captains of Our Merchant Marine are Swindled.

The Operations of Shark Lawyers and Where They Congregate—Shameful Instances of Imposition and Robbery—David Jenkins and His Sufferings.

Probably there is no class of the community more mercilessly preyed upon, in proportion to the means at command of resistance, than the Captains and officers of what are known in shipping circles as the "deep-water craft," or, in other words, vessels crossing the Atlantic Ocean and bound on long voyages. From the time that the ship takes the pilot off Sandy Hook, inward bound, until she discharges him on the voyage out, he is bled in turn by the pilots, the Quarantine authorities, the Port Wardens, the Harbor-masters, and finally those insatiable sharks, the sailor-lawyers. The latter are by far the most despicable, not only because their impositions fall heaviest upon those the least able to bear them—the Captain and his mates, instead of the owners—but, for the reason that these hybrids of the law employ in performing their dirty work the vilest expedients. Passing along South-street, one can see the gentry who have assumed the title of counselors, at any time lounging in front of some of the semi-flash rum resorts, dressed in the "loudest" manner, and so resplendent with brilliants as to be easily mistaken for members of our model Board of Aldermen. They are, without a single exception, beings—not men—that scruple at nothing, and are as rapacious as the ravagers of the deep after which they are contemptuously nicknamed by both the officers and sailors, whom they fleece. It would be a hard matter to find one of them about whom some dark story could not be told, and more than one has either enjoyed the transient felicities of Blackwell's Island, or the more permanent pleasures of Sing Sing. They scent their victims from afar, and long before the unsuspecting vessels reach their docks, the sailor-lawyers can be seen clustered around the pier-heads, ready to make their spring. The vessel, we will say, is from Hong Kong, and flys the British flag. Her crew are all a fine, likely set of fellows, shipped in China for the round voyage, that is, to New-York and thence to Liverpool. The passage has been a pleasant one, the men have performed their required duties with a will, and consequently have met with the treatment which good men and good sailors almost always receive on this class of vessels. In fact, there has not occurred the slightest circumstance to mar the good understanding between the men before the mast and their superiors of the cabin. The vessel is scarcely made fast at the dock, when the sleek, bland looking lawyer is over the side and among the men in the forecastle. He produces a bottle of the vilest whisky, and it requires but little persuasion to induce Jack to embrace his greatest enemy. Glass after glass is plied, until the poor sailor is in that state which makes him indifferent to everything, and ready for the wildest and most extravagant acts. Having arrived at this happy stage, the shark then begins in earnest his work. He asks Jack how he was treated by the officers, and if the sailor replies truthfully, "Very well," the shark-lawyer then inquires of him whether he cannot recall to mind some instance when he was pushed or spoken to in a harsh manner by his officer, at the same time explaining to him that if he will prefer a charge against the officers of the ship, the lawyer will see that it is drawn up in regular form as a case of cruelty and assault and battery, and that he will make much more by it than the mere pittance which is due him as wages. "When wine is in wit is out," perhaps is applicable in a greater degree to Jack than any class of the human family, and seduced by the wiles of the shark, and his reason impaired by rum, he willingly signs the affidavit, already drawn up, which the lawyer produces. He is next induced to put his signature to a paper giving the power of attorney to his lawyer to collect all wages due him from the owners of the ship. The sailor then deserts his ship, is picked up at some low boarding-house on Water-street, and there kept until an opportunity is obtained by the landlord to "shanghai" him aboard of a Liverpool packet, minus his clothes, minus his advance wages, and dead drunk, and cut and slashed so horribly as to be scarcely recognizable as a human being, by scoundrels kept always ready for such work by the oily-tongued shark-lawyer to whom he signed over his pay. The lawyer draws Jack's wages, then serves a warrant through one of his *confrères*, a Deputy Sheriff, for the arrest of the Captain or his mate or mates on the charge of assault and battery. The Captain, who may perhaps, an hour previous to his arrest, have boasted to his consignees of the excellence of his crew, not knowing the infamous allurements to which the poor sailors would be exposed, is perfectly thunderstruck. He is taken up to the Marine Court or before a United States Commissioner, and held in bail to answer. This much accomplished, the shark's object is not to bring the case to trial, for he well knows that he would lose. The next move is to effect a compromise. It is of the utmost importance that the vessel should be dispatched to sea as soon as possible. She cannot go without her Captain or officers, and then they are held to answer the charges trumped up against them by this pecuniary phlebotomist. The lawyer knows this, as he does also the great expense and inconvenience attendant upon a large vessel remaining tied to her wharf after she is ready for sea, and of these circumstances he makes his capital. A third party is employed and a compromise is made, whereby the attorney for the sailor agrees to withdraw charges for $25, $50, or a $100. The shark, in connivance with the Deputy Sheriffs, has now succeeded in swindling the owners, fleecing the officers of the ship, and bullying, beating and robbing the poor sailor. It not unfrequently happens that even after the Captain has been bled most unmercifully, and has escaped from the clutches of the Sheriffs and the sharks, he is rearrested just as his vessel is on the point of being towed out of the dock. A case of this kind occurred not many days ago, when the Captain of an English ship was seized by the Sheriff's officers, prompted by the shark, just as the lines were about being cast off. It was Saturday afternoon, and nearly all the business places had been closed. The Captain was taken to the Tombs, and it was only by the merest accident that bail was obtained or he would have been locked up in that dingy prison until Monday morning on a charge fabricated by a villainous shark lawyer. The vessel was detained until the following Tuesday, when the tribute exacted by the lawyer, in the form of a compromise, was paid and the vessel permitted to go to sea. Again it happens that the entire crew of a ship is taken away from it after having been made stupid with rum by these pests of the shipping. All make affidavits to charges of cruelty, and every case is settled separately. The deserting crew is paid through their attorney—the shark—in full, who also collects all the claims for injuries received, and in addition, nine times out of ten, is in league with the very boarding-house master to whom the Captain is obliged to go to re-ship a crew. In all British ports American Captains speak of the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to all foreign vessels, and it was remarked yesterday, by one with whom the representative of the TIMES conversed, that it was a crying shame that this great country could not make the same boast. Not very long ago Capt. WARFALA, of the British bark *Albino*, resented the gross insolence of the steward by slapping him in the face. One year after the occurrence of the act two shark lawyers named SMITH and ROMAN united in a villainous conspiracy to defraud the Captain by charging him with outrageous cruelty to his steward. The case was obliged to be compromised. The Captain of the British ship *Hudson*, from Calcutta, consigned to the Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co., was even more severely handled by the same piratical lawyers. The mate of the *Emerald Isle*, belonging to the same firm, fell into the hands of one "Counselor" O'TOOLE. The *Caravan*, an American ship, was seized upon by a noted shark who glories in the euphonious soubriquet of "Butch," and who is known to have been compelled to flee this City for murder.

Only the other day the American ship *Ne Plus Ultra* came into port, when Capt. SMITH was soon afterward arrested for cruelty, and obliged to compromise by signing the following document:

$75. NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

Received from Capt. SMITH, of the ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, the sum of seventy-five dollars, being in full of all claimed for all assaults and batteries committed on JOSEPH HUPHANGEL, late steward of said vessel, by the late Capt. SMITH, of said vessel, and in full of all claims whatever against Capt. SMITH, vessel, and owner up to this date.

STEPHEN H. ROMAN,
Attorney for J. HUPHANGEL.

Witness: ROBERT M. MCCORMICK.

Mark the coolness with which the "lawyer" manipulates the scandalous transaction. It was not forty-eight hours after the release of Capt. SMITH on the criminal charge by compromise, than the same sea-lawyers caused his arrest on a civil charge, to recover damages for injuries sustained. Capt. SMITH is now determined, cost what it may, to remain here and fight the matter out in the Courts. All the large ship-owners, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Charles F. Marshall & Co., Tapscott & Co., Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co., Messrs. Russell, Howes & Co., and Spofford, Tileston & Co., complain of these outrages. They say that the practices have become at last so odious and oppressive, seriously impairing, as they do, the general character of the men who man their vessels, and who were once good, obedient, trustworthy sailors, as to actually compel them to throw the management of their ships and their Captains and officers' difficulties into the hands of the shipping-masters, the only men in whom they yet retain any confidence, to settle the infamous claims as best they can. Thus, through sheer inability to protect themselves, the owners, Captains and officers are daily contributing to the support of a gang of plunderers. One more instance, probably the most atrocious case lately brought to light, will suffice. It is the case of Mr. DAVID JENKINS, first officer of the ship *Brewster*, belonging to Messrs. FABBRI & CHAUNCEY. JENKINS now lies in Ludlow-street Jail, where he has been incarcerated through the agency of the same "Counselor" SMITH who figures above. The poor fellow was yesterday visited by an attaché of the TIMES, to whom he related his story as follows:

"I am a native of Wales, and shipped in the *Brewster* at Cardiff, as second mate, in July, 1870. I was promoted mate on the 22d of December, 1870, at Callao. We arrived at this port between the 15th and 20th of July last. Three days after we arrived, the seamen received their wages, when two sailors' boarding-house runners came aboard for the purpose, I afterward understood, of seeing if I was in the ship. In a little while afterward the Sheriff's officers arrested me on the charge of assault and battery upon three seamen whose names I did not know. I was then taken to Mr. RYBERG, a shipping-master on South-street, who gave the Deputy Sheriff $10 for Sheriff's fees; bail was also furnished for me to appear at the Marine Court the next morning. In the morning I called at the shipping office previous to going to Court, and there I met a man named SMITH, a lawyer. I gave him $50 to defend me in the case, which he settled without going to Court, and also promised in addition to defend me for any other cases that might come up against me. Five days afterward the Captain told me that he had received warrants for both of us to appear at the Marine Court in the morning to answer to a charge of assault and battery. When the case was called in Court the complainant had seven witnesses who had been bribed to swear against us. Many a sailor has no idea of the sanctity of an oath, and in every instance will swear against his officer, even when there is not such an inducement as a heavy bribe to incite him. The Captain was fined $50, and myself $200 and costs, which was entirely beyond my means, and as I could not pay I was sent to Ludlow-street Jail for what seems to be an unlimited time. Here I have been twenty-one days."

This, the plain unvarnished tale of DAVID JENKINS, speaks for itself. It is the story of hundreds of really good officers of our merchant marine who have suffered from the atrocious conspiracies of a clique of so-called lawyers, more degraded than the vilest Tombs "shyster," in league with the Deputy Sheriffs and sailors' boarding-house masters.

POLICE NOTES.

Crimes and Casualties—Fatal Case of Accidental Shooting.

WILLIAM CARNEY, aged thirty-nine years, of No. 200 East Fifty-ninth-street, fell from a Third-avenue car, at Fifty-third-street yesterday morning, under the wheels of car No. 141, and had his left foot crushed. He was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where his injury was dressed by Surgeon SWAN, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. HENRY EDWARDS, of No. 963 Third-avenue, and L. L. SHAW, of No. 212 East Sixty-fifth-street, the conductor and driver of the car, appeared at the Station-house, but were not held, as no blame attached to them.

JOHN DAY, twenty-three years of age, a laborer living at No. 747 Third-avenue, yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, fell from a fourth-story window of the house in which he lives to the yard, and had his right leg, left thigh and left arm broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred at No. 55 West Houston-street, between JOHN MCCANN, who lives in the house, and PATRICK BURKE, a blind man living at No. 120 Mulberry-street, during which the latter received a scalp-wound from a tumbler thrown at him by the former. MCCANN was arrested by Patrolman KEANE, of the Eighth Precinct, and as BURKE refused to make a complaint against him he was locked up by Capt. MCDERMOTT on a charge of intoxication.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning ALEXANDER STEWART and ALBERT PARKER were foolishly sporting with a pistol in their room at No. 366 West Eleventh-street, when the weapon, which at the moment happened to be in the hands of STEWART, was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered the neck of PARKER, causing a wound which it is expected will prove fatal. Several surgeons were immediately summoned, but they were unable to find the ball, and could do but little for the relief of the sufferer. Capt. WASHBURNE, of the Ninth Precinct, caused STEWART to be arrested and held him until the arrival of Coroner YOUNG, who was immediately sent for. Upon the affair being investigated, it appeared from the ante-mortem statement of PARKER that the affair was entirely an accident, and STEWART was discharged by Coroner YOUNG from custody.

THOMAS J. DAVIS, aged sixty years, of No. 127 East Fifteenth-street, was found, early yesterday morning, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue, disabled from a pistol-shot wound in the right shoulder, which he stated he had received during an affray in Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, but said that he did not know the person who shot him. He was taken to his home.

At 3¼ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the fancy-goods store of MORRIS M. SILVERMAN, No. 570 Third-avenue, doing a damage of $2,000 to stock said to be worth only about $5,000 and insured for $10,000. SILVERMAN was arrested on suspicion of arson, and was held by Capt. HEDDEN, Twenty-first Precinct, to await the result of an examination by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON.

BERNARD SEXTON, a native of Ireland, forty-seven years of age, who had been asleep on a lounge in a room on the fourth floor of No. 453 West Thirteenth-street, got up about 4 o'clock to open his window, and losing his balance, fell to the sidewalk, and was fatally injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon afterward died.

JOHN COLE, of No. 57 Baxter-street, yesterday fell from the sidewalk into his cellar, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

JOSEPH MONTE, a German, forty-four years of age, died yesterday at his residence, No. 240 East Forty-seventh-street, from injuries received on Friday, by being struck in the abdomen at the shop, No. 766 Third-avenue, by a wheel of a truck falling against him.

George Van Beck, Henry Dusenberry, Charles Secor, George Smith and Philip Leonard, all residents of Brooklyn, went on a spree, on Saturday night, and endeavored to create a row with a gentleman at the corner of Amity and Greene streets. One of them presented a revolver at his head, but did not discharge it. They were all arrested, and committed by Judge Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

PATRICK RILEY, a rising politician of the Seventh Ward, was disorderly on Saturday night and was arrested. On his way to prison he boasted that he had sufficient influence to get out of jail for any offense, and that he would have the officer discharged for his temerity in arresting him. Three separate attempts were made by grog-shop politicians to procure his release, but Judge SCOTT expressed his determination to show that no power could influence him, and locked him up.

PATRICK PURCELL, of No. 401 Sixteenth-street, drew a hatchet on Officer DORAN, on Saturday night and dared him to arrest him. It took four officers to convey him to the Station-house. Judge SCOTT committed him for trial.

Base-Ball—Matches This Week.

Monday—Rockford vs. Mutual, on Union Ground.

Tuesday—Boston vs. Mutual, on Union Ground.

Tuesday—Excelsior vs. Gotham, at Elysian Fields.

Friday—Excelsior vs. Resolute, at Waverley Fair Grounds.

Saturday—Dramatic vs. Eckford, on Union Ground.

Besides the match between the old nines of the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs, arranged for the benefit of the widow of the late JOHN GOLDIE, a game has been made up by the Union Club, of Morrisania, of which GOLDIE was a member, to be played between the old Union nine and the Mutual nine of 1868. Besides which, the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Lacrosse Clubs have offered to play for the same object.

CRICKET.

MANHATTAN VS. ST. GEORGE.—On Thursday next these Clubs will play their return match together at Hoboken, when a good display of cricket may be anticipated. The players will include Byron, Jackson, Kersley, H. Tucker, Hosford, Livesey, Tyler, Oakley, Heyward, &c., of Manhattan; and Bana, Fawcett, Gordon, Brenicken, Jones, Moore, Moeran, Orr, Talbot, &c., of St. George.

LACROSSE.

Two twelves from Canada will visit this City shortly, to play a match together—the one being Indians, and the other the Irish players of the Shamrock Club.

Disgraceful Condition of the Essex Market Police Court.

The condition of Essex Market Police Court affords another instance of the corruption and mismanagement of the City Government. For two years, according to the Police officers, the windows or floors have not been cleaned, and it is now in such a disgraceful plight that not respectable person would like to venture into it. The prison-room is 12 feet square by 11 feet high, and in this area as many as sixty-three persons, men and women, have been known to be confined for three hours at a time. DANIEL POWERS receives $1,500 a year as janitor, but except when obtaining the discharge of a political rowdy, no one sees him round the Court.

The State and Prospects of the Republican Party.

From the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

In view of the reasons which exist for the hope that the State may be redeemed from Tammany misrule this Fall, the problem presented for the consideration of the Republicans of the interior, by their brethren of the Metropolis, is an important one. The query with unsophisticated Republicans in the interior, who care not who hold the offices so long as they are faithful to the fundamental ideas of the party, is, Why cannot the honest Republicans of the Metropolis unite under one honest organization? And the only intelligible answer they are able to receive is, that there are not offices enough to satisfy those who desire them. This is a lamentable state of affairs; but when we consider that it exists, and underlies all our troubles, it will surprise no one that the masses of the party take no interest in the constantly recurring struggle, and are waiting for the time to come when their hope of success will be rendered sanguine by the absolute cessation of the conflict. We care not who have bolted in former years, for we have to do with the future. We are assured by a Republican paper in the interior which sympathises strongly with the *Tribune*, that the Republicans have been defeated for three years, for reasons which that paper gives and justifies. It will thus be seen that the "bolting" has not been all on one side. The fact is that the party has been stricken down, now by this interest and then by that, simply because the disaffected could not have the control they desired. Now, we see no use in apportioning blame for defeats which have thus come upon us. If we are to keep on each year punishing the "bolters" of former years, our strength will decrease by a fearfully augmenting geometrical progression. The only point we deem worthy of consideration is, are all the "bolters" of the past prepared to co-operate with those who have been ever true, in achieving success this year? Those who are, are good enough Republicans for us—those who are not, are entitled to warmer welcome in the Democratic camp than any we are prepared to give them. If we were to insist on the trial and punishment of former "bolters" we think we would end by condemning and castigating nearly all who are now fearfully denouncing each other. But we believe the Republican Party is prepared for an act of general amnesty toward all its members who are true today.

The *Tribune* places its argument in support of the old Committee, on the ground that it derived its existence regularly from a duly constituted Republican State Convention; while the new Committee owes its origin solely to the assumed authority of the State Committee. Here, again, we think our contemporary fails to apply the only real test to this question. Regularity is not the only criterion which the Republicans of the interior will feel called upon to apply; for fidelity is a much more important one. On this point we neither assert nor deny. We are simply endeavoring to point out the considerations which enter into this question, without attempting to pass judgment upon the merits. The State Committee justifies its action upon the ground that Tammany exerts sufficient influence in that committee to paralyze all efforts to overthrow it. If this is true, the question of regularity is set aside by the more important one of fidelity; for we presume no one will contend that the Republicans of the interior can be expected to have confidence in, and to perpetuate the power of, an organization over which Tammany exerts any appreciable influence. We assume, with good reason, that the fact is that the organization includes elements entirely free from Tammany control, as well as elements justly liable to the charge. Now, it cannot be denied that if the advice we gave to the Republicans of the Metropolis to save the party from the agitation of this question, by acquiescing in the decision of the State Committee, had been followed, this question would not have disturbed the State Convention today with its threatening consequences; the party would have been purged from all Tammany taint, and the honest men in the old organization (of whom we are proud to reckon Mr. GREELEY, the Chairman, as one) would have been placed in counsel and co-operation with the honest men of the new organization. This is the end we seek. This is the end we hope the State Convention will have in view. We trust it will not concern itself with the question of control, whether it is in the hands of Federal office-holders or in the hands of those who desire a new deal in the offices; but, simply, that it will endeavor to bring together good men and true from both the Grant and Greeley wings, from both the Conkling and Fenton factions of the party, if there be such, and that it will carefully exclude the rest. We hope the Convention will take the broad view necessitated by the exigencies of the present and the prospects of the future, and not be led into any narrow contest as between merely rival cliques. We trust that it will so shape its action that honest men of all shades of thought and all classes of affiliation, from HORACE GREELEY to he who sits at the receipt of Customs, may be brought into cordial co-operation, and all others rigorously excluded from their fellowship. We should regret to be compelled to choose between the true men of either committee; but there can be little doubt as to what that choice ought to be if it is forced to come as between those who fellowship Tammany and those who do not. The control of Federal office-holders ought not to be so dangerous as the control of Tammany officeholders; but the control of the people is far preferable to either. That control the Convention can establish. And then the people can decide as to whom they prefer shall lead them. We care not, so long as they are not men who acknowledge obedience to Tammany. The weakness of the old committee is that it suffers under this odium—an odium from which it ought to free itself, either by proving its injustice, or by relieving itself of the obnoxious association.

The *Tribune* adverts to the fact that repeated reorganizations are demanded. We presume that if reorganization is now necessary in order to purify the party of Tammany control, it matters not how often it may have been attempted heretofore, nor for what reason. The simple question is, was reorganization necessary for the purification of the party? If so, there ought not to be any question as to the action of the Convention. But, whatever may be the facts, one thing is certain, and that is that the State Convention ought to provide a reliable and true organization for New-York City, by compelling the reliable and true men who are now, for various reasons, in both organizations, to come together in one. One organization, from which Tammany is excluded, is essential to success. It is a matter of no consequence whether the old Committee is the nucleus of that organization, or the new one. But it is vital that the campaign against Tammany this Fall be conducted by an organization from which Tammany is effectually excluded. We trust the State Convention, in considering this question, will keep this end in view, and not be led into giving a merely factional triumph to any one. Such a result would only be mischievous, no matter which side triumphed. But an honorable adjustment, which would crush out Tammany, and preserve to the party the vigorous and honest men of the old Committee as well as of the new, would insure a sweeping victory in this State this Fall.

From the Troy Times.

Aside from this new resolution to make a sharp and aggressive struggle with the enemy, there is an equally deep feeling which demands—it is imperious—that the factious feelings which exist among rival politicians and organizations in the party shall end. They are only personal strifes or factional contests. No essential principle is involved in them. If they cease, the party will gain at once by that issue. If they go on, the party must lose something of the momentum which would come from its solidity, some of the confidence which rises from conscious unity and strength, some of the dash, the *elan*, which accompanies the assurance of triumph. No man is so great that his claims are higher than those of the party. No man in the party is great, in a political sense, except by the act of the party. No man's deserts and service give him any right to do an act which will impair the vigor of the party now. If any man thinks he has such right, he will sadly learn that he is making an egregious mistake. His blows may work mischief to the party, and he may carry his point for the present, but his vengeful stroke will recoil on himself in the end. No man in the Republican party can be the architect of Republican defeat this year and not ruin himself, in a political way. This is in the minds of the Republicans everywhere, though it may not be so sharply defined in the most of them.

There is to be a contest for the control of the State Convention. It will be determined; each side in the controversy will do its best to win. We suppose this cannot be prevented. The appeal is to the great body of the party. One side or the other must get a majority. If that majority is fairly obtained, the other must submit. It is only in that way that we can have peace. Each has the right to make this issue, and to do its best to carry its point. But it should be well understood that there shall be no appeal from the Convention, representing the whole party. After the Convention let there be nothing but Republicans. Let us have no talk of FENTON men and CONKLING men; no GREELEY committee and MURPHY committee. Let the phalanx be united and the leaders show their skill and courage, not in duels with each other, but in leading the solid Republican Party against the common enemy to victory. Anything less than this will be inadequate.

A Child Rescued by a Daring Fireman.

A child was rescued from death in a remarkable manner, on Thursday, by a fireman on the Mount Holly Railroad, near Merchantville. The train was going at full speed, when the engineer saw far ahead a child running along the track. He reversed the engine and whistled down brakes, but the grade being very steep it was found impossible to stop the train. In the meantime, the fireman, LEWIS EBERTSON, seeing the child's peril and the utter impossibility of stopping the train, ran out to the front of the locomotive, and standing upon the cow-catcher, caught the child in his arms, just as the locomotive touched her garments, and lifted her safely out of danger.

Great Conflagration in Newark—Destruction of Lagowitz's Trunk Factory—Loss, $80,000.

At four o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was telegraphed from Station No. 42, in Newark, and in response to the call the larger portion of the fire companies were promptly on the ground indicated. The building found to be on fire was the large five-story building at the foot of Centre-street, known to all the residents of Newark during the war as the "Ward Hospital," where sick and wounded soldiers were quartered during the last years of the war. Latterly it has been used for the manufactory of trunks by Messrs. WM. O. HEADLEY & SON and Mr. JACOB LAGOWITZ. The fire originated in the boiler-room in the basement, a fire having been kept up until a late hour on Saturday evening. By the time the engines had arrived upon the ground dense volumes of smoke were issuing from the windows, and it was decided by Chief Engineer CARHUFF that little good could be accomplished by attempting to save the building or its contents. None of the firemen therefore were allowed to enter the building, but streams of water were directed upon it from every available point. Care was taken to protect the adjoining lumber-yard of Messrs. RANDAL, SWAIN & CO. from the flames. The fire crept up from the lower to the upper story, when the walls and roof fell in with a loud crash. The flames were not entirely suppressed, nor was the danger to the surrounding buildings over, until the afternoon. Owing to the absence from the city of the owners of the property destroyed, it was very difficult last evening to ascertain the exact loss, or to procure a list of the insurances. The building was owned by a Mr. COANISH, of New-York, and is thought to have been worth about $30,000, on which there is but little insurance. Messrs. HEADLEY & SON'S loss will amount to over $20,000, insured, we understand, for $8,000 in the Newark companies. A small quantity of stock was rescued from the building, but this will not amount to over a few hundred dollars in value. Mr. LAGOWITZ had a considerable stock on hand, besides a large quantity of valuable machinery. His loss will amount to $30,000, on which there is $8,000 insurance. A large number of girls were employed on the premises, to whom the fire will prove a severe disaster.

A Service of Song—Address of Mr. George Vanderlip.

A large and attentive congregation attended the service of song held last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their hall in Twenty-third-street. The music sung during the evening was distributed in slips among the seats, and the audience all joined. Mr. MORA presided at the organ, and the voices were led by a cornet, the result being a magnificent effect. Mr. VANDERLIP made the address. He said that in the audience, as in the rest of the Christian world, there were two parties—a large one, composed of those who have given their souls to God, and a smaller one composed of those who are wavering in their faith, undecided. There may be a few, though I hope not, he said, who are hostile to Christ's cause and seek notoriety by boasting of it. The want of an all-controlling love, however, is as bad for the individual as open hostility would be. It is not enough to keep the forms of the Christian faith or to belong to the Christian Association; the heart must be wholly given to Christ. If any one should say to you, "Young man, you are an enemy of Christianity, hostile to Christ," it is not enough to say, "Oh, no, I am a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and rejoice in the service of God." You must be wholly given up to Him. He who is not with Me, says the Master, is against Me.

After the service a prayer-meeting of fifteen minutes length was held in another part of the building, to which quite a number of the audience stayed. These Sunday services are wholly carried on by the members of the Association, and helpfully reach a certain class of young men and women, far better than any other method. They are thus doing much good, and the numbers in attendance will doubtless increase with every Sunday evening.

Brutal Murder of a Crippled School-Boy in Mississippi.

Details of a most cruel and unprovoked murder near Gainesville, Miss., the victim being a crippled school-boy, are thus given by the New-Orleans *Times*:

"On Saturday of last week, while at school, near Gainesville, two boys, aged fourteen and sixteen years, sons of CHARLES REYRE and THOMAS BRADFORD, engaged in a friendly boxing match, in which young REYRE was worsted, whereupon his elder brother, aged sixteen years, proposed to take his place as contestant. The second battle had not progressed very far before both boys became excited and fought in downright earnest, the result being the defeat of REYRE. Maddened by his beating, he went home, and informing his father of the event was accompanied by him to the school, old REYRE instantly attacked the boy BRADFORD, severely beating and kicking him. The teacher of the school was an aged man, and able to do nothing to prevent the onslaught, and BRADFORD'S older brother, (a cripple,) aged eighteen, approached REYRE, saying, 'You ought not to beat and kick my brother in that savage manner; if he have done anything wrong, get a switch and chastise him.' No sooner had he said this than REYRE pulled out a knife, and drawing it across the latter's abdomen, inflicted a fearful gash. As soon as he was cut, the crippled boy started for a neighbor's house, about fifty yards distant, closely pursued by REYRE, who lunged at him with his knife as he ran. The younger of the BRADFORDS immediately pulled out a knife to attack REYRE, when REYRE'S son caught him and the boys engaged in a struggle in which, being worsted, young REYRE yelled lustily, whereupon his father, desisting from pursuit of the boy he had cut, turned back upon his son's assailant, and grasping a heavy knotted stick, beat BRADFORD over the head so unmercifully that he soon fell senseless to the ground, large pieces of his scalp having been cut away by the knotted weapon. After leaving the boy for dead, he again started in chase for the cripple, and finding him inside the neighbor's yard, said to him: 'I have fixed you; you may tell your father, and if he isn't satisfied I'll fix him in the same way.' The murderer then escaped, and is supposed to be still lurking in the swamps in the neighborhood. The boy who was cut lingered until Sunday, when he died. His brother is in a critical condition, and it is thought will not recover. The Governor of the State has been notified of this terrible crime, and will offer a reward for the perpetrator.

The murderer, CHARLES REYRE, was engaged in getting out timber for the mills in that vicinity, and has borne the reputation of being an ugly sort of person. But a short time ago he committed a violent assault upon a lad under similar circumstances to the above, which, fortunately, did not result fatally. He is described as a man about five feet ten inches in height, of slender build, and swarthy complexion, black bushy hair, no beard, and remarkably white teeth, one of them only being gone. So cold-blooded and unprovoked a murder has seldom occurred in the history of our country."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference held yesterday at their rooms, a paper was read by LEANDER THOMPSON on the principles and organization of the new Democracy. A lengthy discussion also took place on religious subjects.

Gen. JOURDAN, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District, states that no person by the name of CHAS. GROUSE is in any way connected with the Revenue Department in that district. A Mr. GROUSE was charged with being intoxicated and creating a disturbance in Justice WALSH'S Court, and the General does not have any such "birds" in his nest.

A drunken colored man named JOHN JOHNSON, fell from the stoop of No. 526½ Broome-street, at a late hour on Saturday night, and struck his head such a blow on the sidewalk, that a congestion of the brain ensued which will probably be fatal.

The Central Committee of the International Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Tenth Ward Hotel to arrange for collecting subscriptions for the Communist exiles at Geneva, Switzerland.

There is to be a concerted effort today on the part of the bricklayers in this City to raise the rate of their wages. At present they are getting $4 per day, and they wish for an increase of fifty cents. It is hardly likely that there will be a strike.

HENRY KENSIEL yesterday, at No. 141 Chrystie-street, stabbed GEORGE KECK in the right breast, inflicting a severe wound. The latter was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and KENSIEL was arrested.

THOMAS SMITH, the lad who was so severely injured by a fall from a pile of boards at Nichols Dock, died yesterday from the result of his injuries.

ARTHUR CONNORS was killed on Friday, on the canal just above Dover; while stepping from his boat he fell and was crushed between the boat and some heavy timbers.

The German journeymen cigar-makers will engage in an annual festival at the Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, today.

The members of the Teutonia Maennerchor were yesterday on an excursion to the Rheinlust Park, foot of Sixty-second-street, where they engaged in a series of social pastimes.

A little girl of five years old fell off the Astoria ferry-boat, yesterday afternoon, but was pulled out safe by a deck-hand.

A row arose among an excursion party returning from Myers' Grove, yesterday, on the steamer *Virginia*, and some one fired a pistol, the ball from which took effect in the leg of a young man named MICHAEL BRENNAN, who was peaceably standing by. The ball was extracted, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Last evening the steam-tug *Cactus*, employed by the Light-house Board, arrived at Greenport, with a large quantity of spiles and a pile-driver in tow for the erection of the platform on which the new light-house at Long Beach Bar is to be erected. A site was selected for the house at a distance of twenty feet inside the buoy that marks the channel. The light-house it is expected will be finished before next Spring.

The family of RICHARD COOK, a German residing in Williamsburg, were poisoned yesterday morning by eating blue-fish. Their sufferings for a few hours were very severe, but prompt medical aid succeeded in saving their lives. An analysis is to be made of the fish in order to discover the cause of the disorder.

The vacancy of School Commissioner in the First District, Queens County, caused by the death of WM. H. PECKHAM, will be filled by Judge ARMSTRONG. The name of THEODORE M. SQUIRES, of Flushing, has been mentioned as being likely to receive the appointment.

The apple crop on Long Island this year will not amount to one-half its previous productions. Vegetables of all kinds, and nearly all the other fruits are in the greatest abundance.

Mr. BACON, the ship-builder at Setauket, is now engaged in the construction of a fine double-decked brig for Capt. H. P. GOODALE, of Riverhead. She will be employed, when built, in the general freighting business.

On Saturday Steam-boat Inspector STRATTON inspected the boilers, machinery and hull of the *Southampton*, the pioneer iron ferry-boat in America, and pronounced her in very good condition.

The German Citizens' Association, of Jamaica, held their first regular election at the residence of Mr. EICHORN last week. A number of officers were installed and other important business transacted.

The Sabbath-school connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Foster's Meadow, will hold their annual picnic at Rockaway on Wednesday next.

STATEN ISLAND.

It is said that the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn are about to purchase the water site near Stapleton for the purpose of establishing a ferry from there to New-York.

ESTHER WRIGHT has made application to the Supreme Court to have her father appointed guardian, that she may commence a suit for damage against the Staten Island Ferry Company. Judge SUTHERLAND has granted the request.

On the noon trip of the ferry-boat *Northfield*, from the island to New-York, WILLIAM SHEELY fell overboard, but was rescued uninjured after being about five minutes in the water.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Mrs. ELIZABETH GREEN was found yesterday afternoon in an out-house in the rear of Mr. ONDERDONK'S residence, in Jersey City. An hour before she had left home apparently in good health. Word was immediately sent to the Second Precinct Police Station, and a post-mortem examination will be held today.

A convention of delegates of the Catholic State Temperance Union for Hudson County was held yesterday afternoon at the school-house of St. Joseph's Church, and arrangements were made for a grand county celebration on the second Sunday in September.

ANTON LA MASSE, an Italian laborer, was struck on the head in a street fight in Newark, yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries from which he is likely to die. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. His assailants have not been arrested.

GEORGE WILSON, a drunken man, chased a little girl away from his house in Shandley's court, yesterday afternoon, and in the pursuit he fell to the ground, striking his head upon the curbstone and fracturing his skull.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Alexandria	Aug. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Wyoming	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Koln	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR RIO, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.			
South America	Aug. 23	New-York	Rio.
Cleopatra	Aug. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Missouri	Aug. 24	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Hon. M. Norton, J. W. Collier, A. Brave, Mrs. J. Brave, W. Greenwood, C. Holmes, T. Miller, J. Wallace, Lieut.-Col. Parnell, J. Bell, Mrs. Burns, Miss Burns, H. Mosford, J. Boyd, R. Johnson, lady, Masters W. J. Johnson, H. Johnson and R. Johnson, H. B. Mulvany, Mrs. Stevenson, T. Hibbert, T. J. O'Keefe, H. M. Oliver and lady, Misses A. Oliver and M. Oliver, Miss Kenrick, L. Williams, Miss Fox, Mr. Bonney, J. Kiralfy, Miss M. Moriondo, Miss A. Saglien, Miss E. Alexandrowa, Miss M. Graham, Mr. McCann, D. Wallace, F. Holmes, J. Wiming Gallant, and W. Gallant, J. A. Slack, J. B. Manning, J. Scott, T. H. Hinton, S. Burton, C. W. Harrison, W. Schultze, H. Rancke, Miss C. A. Mitchel, Miss Montague, W. H. Montague, G. I. Abbott, Miss A. Abbott, Miss J. Abbott, M. Hench, W. Clark, Miss Clark, J. P. Sheldon, J. H. Scribner, Mr. Adams and lady, Mr. Mack and lady, Miss C. W. Boal, Miss M. Padfield, S. B. Thomas, Mr. Adams, Signor Casseli, lady and 2 children, Miss S. Howe, Miss E. Howe, Miss A. Frost, Mr. White, S. M. Stimson, W. Kenyon, Mrs. S. Holmes, A. Hill, E. Johnson, A. C. Howard, C. E. Reed, A. Pecquewx, W. Scott and lady, Master R. Scott, Master W. Scott, J. Clay, W. Johnson, E. Hughes and lady, A. Rawlings, lady and 4 children, C. McAuthor, A. Jameson, Mrs. Scarlon, T. N. Newton, Miss M. Newton, C. Waring and lady, Mr. Michels, Master W. Michels, D. O'Leary, W. H. Adams, E. Marcy, Miss Marcy, J. O'Sullivan, T. S. Davis, W. Walker and lady, C. Semple, Mr. Norton and 2 children, Miss Richerts, Miss Derpa, Miss Wager, Mr. O'Shaugnessy, L. H. Conklin, Miss Eliza Holmes, S. Anderson.

In steam-ship North America, from Rio Janeiro.—Wm. A. Preller, Fred. H. Hazleton, Mrs. Edward Zimmermann, Miss Zimmermann, Miss Maggie Zimmermann, Master James G. Zimmermann, James P. Carleton, Francisco Bento, Jose Bento Primo. From Bahia—Octavus C. Myers, Fred. Boldt and wife, Fedor Sussekind and wife, Leopoldo Castalina. From Pernambuco—Mrs. Rebecca Pritchard. From Para—Jas. W. Cooper, wife and two children, Jacinto Lear. From St. Thomas—Wm. Laurie, Gustavus H. Richter, Bosch Reitz, John C. Richards, Miss Caroline Smith, Miss Douglas, Lorenzo Dow, Maurice Pillot, Louis H. Bonnelli, Charles A. Bonnelli, José Fantanzzi, Adolph Nones, John Jeffray, wife, 2 children and servant, Stephen Thompson, Samuel Arthur Breese Morse, Charles F. Stover, Francisco Massari, Juan Laudron, Carman Laudron, Clement D. Hancox, Joseph W. Hancox, 2d, Leonardo Icaravidez, Arthur Icaravidez, Mrs. Icaravidez and 3 Misses Icaravidez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:16 | Sun sets.....6:50 | Moon sets...10:01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 20.

Arrived.

Steam-ship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 26, Bahia 30; Pernambuco Aug. 1, Para 6, and St. Thomas 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. The United States flag-ship Lancaster was at Bahia, all well. The ship Nevada, (of Boston,) arrived at Rio Janeiro; during the voyage the crew mutinied, and the prisoners and 4 witnesses were sent by the United States Consul to New-York by the North America. Aug. 17, off the mouth of the Amazon, spoke steamer Merrimac, all well; same day saw a small side-wheel steamer in the river, supposed to be one of the Amazon Company's steamers from Wilmington, Del.; 20th, at 11 A. M., 10 miles south of Barnegat, spoke ship City of Calcutta, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 15, off Portugas, passed brig Annie Batchelor, (of Philadelphia,) from Pensacola, for ——; 16th, lat. 27 N., lon. 80 15 W., at 8 P. M., experienced a severe hurricane, commencing N. W. and backing around to S. E., lasting 14 hours, during which John Griffith, Quartermaster, native of New-York, was lost overboard and drowned; since have had strong S. E. and E. winds, with continued rain, thunder and lightning to Cape Hatteras; from Hatteras up had pleasant weather.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 645 passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 13, lat. 51 08, lon. 23 11, passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 18th, lat. 42 20, lon. 62 24, steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 42 08, lon. 63, a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 42, lon. 63 24, an Anchor line steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to G. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard S. S. Co.

United States store-ship Relief, Commander Perkins, Plymouth, Eng., 42 ds. Made a southern passage and had fine weather throughout.

Ship City of Calcutta, (of Glasgow,) Greenhorn, Calcutta April 29, with mdse. to S. J. Penniman—vessel to Henderson Bros. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Smith, Liverpool July 5, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Abby Craig, (of Ayr,) Shank, Cardiff 50 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Took the southern passage and had fine weather, with light westerly winds.

Bark Eolus, (N. G.,) Birding, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong W. winds to the Banks; passed Virgin Rock July 31; since had light winds and calms.

Bark Amicus, (of London,) Remon, Aleppy May 15, with mdse. to Brown, Bros. & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 25, St. Helena July 4, Ascension July 9, and crossed the Equator July 13 in lon. 21 53; had light winds with fine weather throughout the passage.

Bark Hans George, (N. G.,) Gornitzka, Leith, 59 ds., with 670 tons coal to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage and had fine weather throughout.

Brig Henry & Louise, (of Philadelphia,) Hand, Arecibo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabbing—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had strong S. W. winds up to Hatteras and 4 ds. N., with light variable.

Brig Adelpho & Laura, (N. G.,) Tecenteur, Rio Grande 50 ds., with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the equator July 22, in lon. 39.

Brig Almon Rowell, Atherton, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 6, with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Angelica, Leighton, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Geo. W. Chase, (of Portland,) Pattengill, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativier & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig H. Means, Staples, Salem 3 ds., in ballast, for Port Johnson.

Brig Albatross, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ford, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to Bertram Bros.; vessel to Heney & Parker. Had light westerly winds and thick weather the entire passage.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Archer Reeves, Ireland, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. P. H. Jones, Davis, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. M. Lovell, Graves, Philadelphia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. J. B. Vandusen, Corson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. Murdock, Foster, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Jacob Kenzel, Steelman, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Bradley, Bradley, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Willow Harp, Harding, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Davidson, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Expedite, Racket, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emily, Merrell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Francis Murrey, Murrey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. P. S. Hall, Chase, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Kenny, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelley, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dodge, Bangor, 8 ds. with lumber to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. H. C. Sheppard, Clark, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Nichols, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Beverly, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Bales, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Trenton, Wall, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Manson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saarbruck, Clark, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John E. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Union, Avery, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Tantamount, Pendleton 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Alaska, Barrett, Musquash, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Chas. Mathews, Lunt, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Cohassett, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sam'l L. Crocker, Thrasher, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Raven, Pendleton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pavilion, Lincott, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. R. H. Halsey, Vail, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamlin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Jayne, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. S. C. Mulden, Latham, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Mary Matilda, Douglas, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. James Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to ——.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Laura Thompson, Rackett, Chatham, with fish to Moore & Lamphear.

Schr. Billow, Ames, Fox Island, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. N. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Benjamin English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. William O. Irish, Terrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie E., (Br.,) ——, Hillsboro, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Olsen, Carthagena 21 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to Ribon & Munos.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Rondout, for Westley.

Schr. White Wing, Hall, Rondout, for Westley.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Elizabethport, for Belfast.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Oliver Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, New-Haven.

Schr. Island Belle, Crockett, Vinal Haven.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Spray, Parker, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Mediator, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Avon, Park, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Gillum, Murray, New-London.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Soule, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Frances, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nigar, Fletcher, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. H. J. Rogers, Crammer, New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

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Schr. Warrenton, Long, Newport.

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Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Cromwell, Conn.

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Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, Hyannis.

Schr. Sarah, Mitchell, New-Haven.

Schr. Addie L. Cutler, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Sea Bird, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Peerless, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. Albion, Smith, Dighton.

WIND—Sunset, light S. S. E., clear.

Below.

Ship Daniel Webster, Browne, London July 2, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Spoken, Aug. 17, lat. 41 06, lon. 67, by pilot-boat Mary E. Fish No. 4.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Arr. barks Rebecca Goddard from Smyrna, and Cyarena from Gottenburg; brigs Nellie Clifford from Bachemore, and Wm. Mason from Elizabethport.

Spoken July 22 off Western Islands, bark Harvest Moon for New-York; Aug 13, lat. 42, long. 58 10, bark Highland Mary from London for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York. Outward bound vessels are detained here by heavy weather.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—Arr. steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York; Liberty, from Baltimore, for New-Orleans, with her rudder-stock broken. Steam-ship Virgo arrived this morning. Her Captain reports having experienced a terrific gale from Frying-pan Shoals. On Friday, at 12 o'clock midnight, the Virgo passed the steam-ship Rapidan, 20 miles S. of Frying-pan, all right.

Cld. on Saturday, steam-ships Magnolia, for New-York; Catherine Whiting, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia, and brig John Welch, Jr., for Dobay.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 20.—Arr. brigs Walter Howes, from Philadelphia, for Bangor; J. W. Drisko, from do., for Boston; Fannie Butler, from Bangor, for Providence; schrs. Maria Louisa, from Philadelphia, for Gloucester; Ivy Bell, C. E. Hellier, from Rondout, for Boston; Justina, from New-York, for do.; Palladium, from do., for Saugus; Trade Wind, from do., for Danvers; Hattie A. Butler, from Elizabethport, for Salem; Olive Elizabeth, from do., for Yarmouth, Me.; Adria, from New-Haven, for Minudie, N. S.; Clara McConville, from Bangor, for Essex; Edna Harwood, from Harwood, for Philadelphia; J. McCloskey, from Pigeon Cove, for New-York; H. B. Gibson, from Portland, for do.; Commerce, from Rockland, for do.; B. F. Chandler, from Moncton, for do.

Sld. all before reported, excepting brigs Walter Howes, Fannie Butler; schrs. Edna Harwood, B. F. Chandler.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored off Hart Island, bark Union, (Br.,) Le Blanc, from Glace Bay.

Spoken, &c.

June 7, lat. 26 04 S., lon. 82 23 E., bark John Scott, (of London,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam, 28 ds. out.

July 4, off St. Helena, bark Favorite, (Br.,) Cocking, for London.

July 21, lat. 13 19 N., lon. 32 04 W., ship Caducius, (Br.,) Auckland, for London, with troops, 78 ds. out.

Aug. 16, on George's Banks, spoke fishing schr. Kit Carson, (of Provincetown,) fishing.

July 26, lat. 18 27, lon. 45 8, brig Hattienne, (Br.,) from Cape Town, for Boston.

Aug. 9, off Havana, bark John Griffith, from Havana, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 6, brig Winona, Stone, ldg. for Baltimore; bark Andes, Davis, do. for do., sld. in company with schr. Cygnus, Small, for Philadelphia.

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